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MAN TABULATES ENERGY-OLD SOL HAS STORED UP

Just How Much Power the World Has in Reserve Is Shown to Be Important

COAL AND OIL FIELDS UNDER SEARCHING EYE

Some Used Up Every Time One Turns on the Gas or Calls on Janitor for More Heat

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

WASHINGTON—About a year ago the rays of the sun caused untold energy to be stored in the earth's crust in the form of coal and oil, and now the World Power Conference has undertaken the ambitious task of figuring out how much of it there is. The conference also seeks to compute the power from waterfalls and hydraulic developments and to act as an exchange for world power information. O. C. Merrill, who has just resigned as secretary of the Federal Power Commission to become chief of the American section of the League of Nations, effective July 1, points out that the work of the body affects every household who turns on a gas flame, and every apartment owner who turns on a radiator, whether they have ever heard of the conference or whether they ever see a jump of coal from one year's end to the next.

The Power Conference is a "League of nations" devoted to power, in the widest sense being international, since 46 nations participate in it. The discussions transcend every national line, with conferences held in such distant capitals as London, Bern, Tokyo, and Berlin. The Berlin meeting takes place in 1929 and is likely to be the greatest power conference ever held. It is largely in anticipation of it that the American section has now secured Mr. Merrill's services, and necessary financial support to guarantee it for a period of five years.

How Much Power Has World

The wheels of the earth's machinery are driven by power, and the days of closer contact between different nations have made it increasingly important to know how much power there is available. Also, Mr. Merrill explains, the international study of the development and use of power needs a reference and research center; and this need the World Conference fulfills.

Extraordinary things are happening in the power field today. The Hertz process makes it possible to turn out oil and gasoline; other noted inventors are experimenting with tidal power, and power generated by the difference in temperatures of various levels of water in the sea.

As head of the American section, Mr. Merrill will speak for his country in distributing latest processes and devices to the rest of the world, and act as a liaison officer in introducing new methods into the United States.

Preliminary surveys of the world's power show the United States leads in resources of coal, oil, and water.

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British Experts Frown on Move to Disarm Forts

Proposed 'Friendly Gesture' in Caribbean Sea Is Discredited

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

LONDON—The suggestion put forward in the Fortnightly Review, also in the Nation and Athenaeum, to the effect that Britain might demilitarize its harbors in Jamaica and other islands of the Caribbean Sea as a friendly gesture to the United States is regarded in informed circles here as irresponsible, since this question has not come up in the Anglo-American naval disarmament discussions. Britain's only considerable naval base in the western Atlantic is at Bermuda. Fortifications in the Caribbean Sea ports are claimed as quite incapable of being used for any offensive purposes, being merely suited to repel such raids as those threatened at one time during the World War by the central European cruiser Karlshafen and the armed liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, which operated in these waters.

The question of dismantling these fortifications is therefore looked upon as entirely a minor one, which, if it arises at all, would have to be taken up as part of a much desired Anglo-American understanding regarding naval armaments generally. Such an understanding might conceivably provide for some alternative method of protection for the considerable British interests in the islands concerned in the event of the existing fortifications being considered in any way objectionable.

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Armenian Colonists to Settle in Syria

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Jerusalem—It is announced that colonization of Armenians in Syria will be commenced soon. Five thousand will be settled on government land between Antioch and Alexandretta, and another 3000 on fertile Bekaa plain of Lebanon.

LABOR'S LIQUOR INQUIRY HAILED BY BRITISH DRYS

Party's Unfettered State Held to Give Promise of Sweeping Reform

By CARL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Royal Commission on Drink Traffic, announced in the King's speech, the Monitor understands, will raise the whole question of the road by which an advance may be made toward temperance under the present Government. The Rev. Henry Carter, president of the Temperance Council of Christian Churches, in an interview, said it was all to the good that Philip Snowden, present Chancellor of the Exchequer, had turned down the legacy left him by Winston Churchill, by which the drink trade would have benefited by over £1,000,000 yearly by lessened taxes. The concession also gave off-licence holders permission to sell single half-bottles of spirits, which was regarded by temperance reformers as a dangerous facility.

Another member of the late Cabinet, the Postmaster General, decided to allow liquor advertisements in Post Office publications, and in telephone boxes and Post Office buildings. This was a reversal of the previous Labor Government's rule by which "no order for advertising" was accepted for liquor, and alcoholic liquors, betting and gaming.

Young Electors' Petition

It is possible that the present Government may revert to the original order. When a national memorial from young electors was submitted to Ramsay MacDonald, he promised the immediate appointment of a Royal Commission if Labor came into power, while the nature of its personnel, including recognized leaders in religion and social work, was foreshadowed in his reply to the memorialists: "We would most heartily enlist the assistance of everyone, like those whom you represent, who is determined to deal with this problem without prejudice, and solely in the interests of the whole Nation."

The vexed question of varied closing hours in London, which now differs sometimes in adjoining districts, the Sunday closing of liquor bars, the export of liquor to native races, notably in West Africa where the sale of alcohol has lately increased enormously are also to be investigated.

Labor's Favorable Position

In this connection the Manchester Guardian says: "The Labor Party is probably in a more favorable position for dealing with this subject than either the Conservative or the Liberal parties, which are both tied by political alliances of the past. The Labor Party is free, and as a party can freely say it has no mode up its mind. . . . Probably the Labor Party would like nationalization of the whole trade, and the success of the Carlsberg experiment, which was made by the Danish government, will strengthen them in this policy. It would be almost impossible for the Liberal parliamentary party to oppose such a measure."

"During the war Mr. Lloyd George was quite prepared to carry out nationalization of the liquor trade, and the liquor trade was quite prepared to accept it on terms. But the Liberal temperance group would not consent and without general consent Mr. Lloyd George had neither the time nor the energy to give to the matter, and it fell to the ground. It is possible that the Labor Government may be able, with Liberal support, to try this solution."

Rhodes Scholarships Are Restored to Germany After War-Time Lapse

Announcement Made by Stanley Baldwin at Oxford Dinner Celebrating Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of Trust's Operation—Prince of Wales Welcomes Action

OXFORD, Eng. (AP)—German students have been restored to the list of those eligible for Rhodes scholarships at Oxford University.

The restoration is not on the full basis that existed before the war, but for two scholarships annually, each tenable for two years, permitting four German scholars at Oxford constantly.

Announcement of the action was made by Stanley Baldwin, former Premier, at a dinner at new Rhodes House July 5, honoring the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the scholarships. He said it had been decided upon by the trustees, subject to approval of the university authorities.

The Prince of Wales was present, and in his toast to the Rhodes scholars said: "I am delighted to hear the trustees are going to renew German scholarships."

We welcome the Germans back heartily. There will be found on the rolls of honor of the university the names of the German Rhodes scholars who fell in the war, which shows that this foundation is not

SENATE FORCES UNLIMBER GUNS FOR 1930 BALLOT

Campaign for 33 Seats to Be Contested Under Way—Close Races Expected

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

WASHINGTON—A year still intervenes before the next senatorial elections, but the campaign for the 33 seats that are open to contest is already well under way.

That fact that 20 of the 33 senators facing re-election are Republicans, and of the 13 Democrats who are up not over three come from states where there is even a remote possibility that a Republican may be elected to replace them, has a great deal to do with making the impending contest of considerable interest and importance.

The Republicans are naturally desirous of maintaining their numbers. The Democrats see what appears to them a good chance to gain in strength, if not actual control of the Senate. They came near doing so in 1928, and see no reason why with a better organization and a more vigorous policy they should not turn the trick in 1930.

Democrats 'Sitting Pretty'

Due to the fact that only in two or three states there is a possibility of a shift in party representation—New Mexico, Iowa, Tennessee—the Democrats are in much the stronger position. Regardless of whether the present Democratic incumbent returns the party is practically assured that in at least 10 of the 13 contests there will be Democratic victors.

Among the 20 Republicans, on the other hand, at least half come from states where Democratic senators are entirely possible. In the past, all of these 10 states, as well as some of the others, have had Democratic senators. Several even now have split representation.

Among the most debatable of states now represented by Republican senators up for re-election next year are Massachusetts, Kentucky, Rhode Island, Illinois, New Jersey, West Virginia, Delaware, Colorado, Oklahoma. Two of these states—Massachusetts and Rhode Island—went Democratic in the presidential campaign last year.

The Republicans stand an excellent chance to win a seat in the Northwest, now held by Daniel P. Steck (D), Senator from Iowa. The victory may only be a nominal one, as it is possible the Republican choice may be a Progressive as the other Iowa Senator, Smith W. Brookhart.

Steck's Seat Wobbly

Mr. Steck obtained his seat when the Senate by a thin margin counted on him to carry the state without prejudice, and solely in the interests of the whole Nation. The vexed question of varied closing hours in London, which now differs sometimes in adjoining districts, the Sunday closing of liquor bars, the export of liquor to native races, notably in West Africa where the sale of alcohol has lately increased enormously are also to be investigated.

PERU GIVES CHURCH CONTROL IN SCHOOLS

Anti-Roman Teaching Barred in Private Institutions

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Doctrines opposed to religion of the Roman Catholic Church cannot be taught in either official or private educational establishments, under terms of a decree signed by President Leguia, June 22.

The provision states that private institutions infringing on the law will be closed and properties confiscated. Moral and religious education given in all schools of the Republic, private as well as official, will be subject to plans and disposition of the Government, with textbooks limited to those approved by the Ministry of Education.

Is It Amphibian?

or Amphibian or—

Plane, Plant or Animal? What Spelling Will You Have, or What Dictionary

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Aviation authorities here prefer to spell "amphibian" when using the word which denotes an airplane built to take off or alight on either land or water. They point out that "amphibian" is a plant or an animal such as a duck, while "amphibion" is a machine. Winsor Williams, manager of the American Air Transport Association here, says he uses the "o" spelling, and thinks this is customary among airmen.

The question came up here at a luncheon given to aviation editors by Harold G. Pratt, advertising and publicity manager of the Boeing Air Transport and Aircraft manufacturing interests. Here it was decided that "amphibion" was the correct spelling.

The Chicago Tribune uses this version when referring to its "Tintin" Bowler, which is now on the way to Berlin. Dictionaries disagree. Webster says "amphibian," and makes no mention of "amphibion" for the man-made machine and reserves the other spelling for frogs and other animals or plants which are at home both in the water and on land.

Englishman Imprisoned by Church Order Without Law Court Trial Settles Case

CAMBRIDGE, Eng. (AP)—John Stevens, wealthy Cambridge landowner, who was imprisoned in Bedford jail by the Ecclesiastical Court at Ely for refusing to repair the church of St. Edmund, standing on his property, has been ordered released by the church court.

Sitting at Ely, the court heard an application in behalf of Mr. Stevens, who was desirous of clearing himself. He had made an affidavit admitting that he was legally liable for the repairs and regretting that he had resisted proceeding against him. He also had agreed to carry out the repairs and to pay the costs of the court proceedings.

The case had stirred unusual interest in England, because few people knew that the Church of England in some instances had the power to send people to prison without recourse to the ordinary civil courts.

Two Fliers, Aloft for 175 Hours, Set World Mark for Endurance

Mitchell and Newcomb, in Monoplane City of Cleveland, Better Former Record by 1½ Hours—Plane Lands in Midnight Hour Amid Riotous Welcome of 75,000

CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—Holders of a new world's record for endurance flights of 174 hours and 59 seconds, Roy L. Mitchell and Byron K. Newcomb are on terra firma again after remaining in the air from a week ago Friday afternoon until 12:39:59 Saturday morning when they brought their plane to earth at Cleveland Airport.

They exceeded by one hour, 28 minutes and 58 seconds the mark set recently in Fort Worth, Tex., by Reginald Robbins and James Kelley, who remained aloft 172 hours, 32 minutes and 1 second. A crowd of 75,000 persons had massed around the airport to witness the landing and they gave the fliers a riotous welcome.

The aviators had handled their craft successfully through an electrical storm 12 hours previously during which their refueling plane was damaged in a forced landing and all other attempts at refueling the airmen immediately on landing were taken under guard to a hotel. "We broke the record, that's

enough. All we want now is sleep," Newcomb said.

Resting with them was Ernest Basham, pilot of the refueling plane, who completed 24 contacts during the flight to replenish the supply of gasoline, oil and food. Roads were jammed for miles, and the airport was crowded with spectators when the record was equalled shortly before midnight. The crowd increased as the Stinson-Detroit monoplane, City of Cleveland, rode through the darkness, concealed in the murky atmosphere high above the airport.

The waiting crowd watched anxiously as the next hour passed, and joined in a great outburst of cheering when the record was set at 12:10:52. Rockets and flares were exploded in salute to the airmen, a display of fireworks added to the brilliance of lights at the field.

A little later the cruising lights of the ship appeared as the pilots (Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

OKLAHOMA LAYS DOWN POLITICS; PICKS UP SPEED

Rapid Growth Continues in Nonpartisan Era Following Impeachments

By TULLY NETTLETON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Proofs are numerous that there are those who still have confidence in Oklahoma. The most striking, perhaps, is the fact that several public men already are credited reported to contemplate running for Governor at the next state election in 1930.

In fact, confidence is one of the chief characteristics of Oklahoma. And the confidence one finds now is before the two gubernatorial impeachments; it is an enthusiasm for growth which has flourished politically, almost independent of political ups and downs, since before the "open state" of 1890 and is a little stronger now than it was last year or last month or even last week.

Hardly anywhere will one find a more forward-looking people. Always you hear, "Oklahoma is going to be a great state." "Yes, there is a wonderful future here." Oklahomaans look so much about the future of their State that they almost overlook the fact that its development of resources, its per capita wealth, its construction of cities and industries, and its education, population and already ahead of those of some states considerably older.

Growth of Capital Typical

The growth so visible in Oklahoma City to a visitor away from other cities, is typical of that in other cities such as Enid, McAlester, Bartlesville, Shawnee, Muskogee and Ardmore. Tulsa, with its towering skyline of bank, hotel and oil company buildings claims a type of growth all its own and has climbed into close competition with Oklahoma City.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Cabinet Shifts in Greece Help Venizelos Party

Changes Will Allow Premier Greater Freedom While Touring Europe

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—The resignation of K. Zavitsanos, Minister of the Interior, was occasioned by the demand of the Liberals for elimination of all doubtful elements from the Cabinet, thus giving the country a workable homogeneous government, but Venizelos finds shuffling ministers neither necessary nor useful.

Dr. Christomannos, having denounced his association with Zavitsanos, on whose ticket he was elected, was induced by Premier Venizelos to withdraw his resignation. It is Andrew Michalakopoulos who is to replace the outgoing minister, and in addition he will have the portfolio of the vice-premiership, a post for which since last year Venizelos has been unable to find anyone suitable. This will give Venizelos considerable freedom during his projected trip to Europe.

The reason for his resignation given by Zavitsanos in his letter to Venizelos has been considered by the Premier justifiable. The main point of disagreement turns upon the forthcoming August municipal elections. Zavitsanos demanded that the Government should have its own candidate in order that the mayorship may be kept from becoming subject to party intrigue, whereas Venizelos preferred freedom from governmental interventions.

WEST POINTERS EAGER FOR AVIATION SERVICE

WEST POINT, N. Y. (AP)—Of 297 graduates at the United States Military Academy this year 110 have asked to be assigned to aviation.

SPANISH POWER VESTED IN KING IN CONSTITUTION

Elected Cortes Restored in Document Offered to National Assembly

MADRID, Spain (AP)—A projected new constitution for the Spanish monarchy has been presented to the Spanish National Assembly.

The project contains 11 sections and 104 articles, detailing various phases of the nation, state, religion, nationality, individual rights, the monarchy and succession to the throne.

Reserved opinion held it represented the fructification of the seven years' program to establish Spanish government on a new basis begun by the present dictator, Gen. Primo de Rivera, when he assumed power in 1923.

The Constitution of 1876, nominally in force in Spain, has been in abeyance since appointment of Gen. De Rivera as head of a military dictatorship, charged with government of the state.

Cortes Re-established

PARIS (AP)—Re-establishment of the elective Cortes, or Spanish Parliament, is provided for by the projected new Spanish constitution, submitted to the National Assembly for plenary action in October, the text of which has become known here.

The projected constitution would establish Spain as a constitutional monarchy with the executive power vested in the King, with the ministry to have arbitrary consultative power. The legislative power will revert to the Cortes, a single body containing one member for every 100,000 of population, both sexes being available for membership and for enumeration for representation.

One-half of the Cortes will be elected by universal suffrage, and the rest elected by special classifications of professions as laws later enacted may establish.

Had Appointive Membership

The old Cortes, which existed under the old constitution of 1876, had two houses. It was dissolved with the coming into power, under a military dictatorship, of General Primo de Rivera, present head of the civil dictatorship. The National Assembly, which had the appearance of replacing the old Cortes, has had an appointive membership, and has only consultative, not legislative powers.

The King, under the new constitution, profiting by the advice of his ministers, will initiate all laws, except those referring to government expense.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Civil War General Was Also Admiral

Old Files Disclose Only Known Man Who Held Two Titles in Service

WASHINGTON (AP)—A search of old War Department files has disclosed the record of one person who during his career held high ranks in both the army and navy.

Col. Gen. Rear Admiral Samuel Powhatan Carter was born in Carter County, Tennessee, Aug. 6, 1819. As a naval officer he served in the Mexican War, and later participated with the Asiatic Squadron in the taking of the barrier forts on the Canton River.

He served with distinguished gallantry during the Civil War, first as acting brigadier-general then brigadier-general, and holding the rank of Major-General when mustered out in January, 1866. He then returned to naval duty and became commandant of the United States Naval Academy, and was promoted to rear admiral on the retired list May 16, 1882.

Geography Teacher Sees First Ocean and Mountains on Student Bus Tour

Party of 40 From Illinois Revel in Sights Seen and Things Learned on 4000-Mile Trip—Camp Along Way and Study Places Visited

Convinced that the understanding gained from a study at first hand of the geography and history of the Eastern United States will greatly enhance their ability to teach these subjects successfully and interestingly, some 40 teachers, students at the Illinois State Normal summer school, are making a 4000-mile bus tour of the Middle Atlantic and New England States and Eastern Canada.

The teacher-students, from their headquarters at the Automobile Camp, in Boston, have been making an intensive study of the geographical and historical features of New England.

Practically all the members of this laboratory expedition on wheels are mature men and women who have already had several years experience as teachers in the Illinois primary and grade schools. Of the entire group of 40, not one has ever been in New England, and only four of five had been as far east as Washington, D. C. Many had never been outside of their native State, and for these particularly the trip was proving of infinite value.

"I have been trying for years to teach geography when I had never seen any mountains, nor the ocean, nor any section of the country except Illinois," one of the teachers said. "I feel now for the first time that

I shall be able to make the children really understand the significance of the many vastly different geographical regions of our country."

Dr. Robert G. Buzzard of Illinois State Normal University, director of the expedition, said that the aim of the trip was to enable the teachers to "put realism rather than mere bookishness into their teaching of history and geography."

"That this aim is really being accomplished is, I think, clearly evidenced by the statements of the members of the group," Dr. Buzzard said. "For instance, many spoke very earnestly and enthusiastically of how much it will mean to them in teaching transportation problems to have seen in New York City the great passenger and freight steamers loading and unloading, clearing for distant ports all over the world."

"Others who had never left the fertile rolling plains of the middle West received a new understanding of what life really means to dwellers in the sterile mountain lands. Those who had known only the soft limestone of our section, the Quincy granite quarries were little short of a revelation."

To the history students, Dr. Buzzard said, the sight of the many places of historical interest in and around Boston had given a profounder sense of the meaning of the Fourth of July spirit here.

Schneider Team Flier Wins King's Cup Race

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

London—The King's Cup air race, July 6, in the 1169-mile flight around Britain, was won by Flight-Lieutenant Atcherley, member of the British Schneider Cup team.

The race started from Heston air park on the morning of July 5, with 41 airplanes taking off. They represented all types of machines and the contestants included three women. The first section of the flight was over a course of 589 miles, to Blackpool, where 29 pilots made a successful landing.

LABOR UPHOLDS BALDWIN POLICY ON RHINE ISSUE

No Independent Evacuation Contemplated, Declares Arthur Henderson

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The statement by Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons on July 5 on external affairs was well received here as showing that the new Government, while hoping to speed up evacuation of the Rhineland, to restore trade with Russia and to improve Anglo-American relations, intends as far as possible to maintain the continuity of the policy pursued by its predecessors in office. Mr. Henderson's acquiescence in Sir Austen Chamberlain's plea for "joint" evacuation of the Rhineland was loudly cheered in the Commons, as it felt that to withdraw the 5000 British troops from the occupied area might be worse than useless so long as 50,000 French soldiers remain there.

Weight was also attached to the fact that Mr. Henderson made it clear that his foreign policy will be an "empire policy," though he declined to undertake that the Dominions' situation would preclude British action where the question of the appointment of a Russian diplomatic representative in London was concerned.

The question of passports and visas did not come up in the debate, but it is understood to be one which the Government has referred to the committee of the Daily Chronicle, referring to visas, says: "Their perpetuation in its present swollen form—costly, troublesome and vexatious—is a legacy from the war that ought to have been ended long ago. They discourage Britons from going abroad and deter foreigners from visiting Britain. They are anti-peace, anti-culture and anti-profit. They appear to serve no useful purpose save to employ certain officials. It would cost the country less to pay the same officials to do nothing."

Anglo-Russian Relations Declared Never Severed

LONDON (AP)—Some of the principal issues in foreign policy which the Labor Government must meet were outlined in the House of Commons by the Foreign Secretary Arthur Henderson.

He sprang a surprise on the House with regard to the Russian question by informing the Daily Chronicle that the British Foreign Office considered that diplomatic relations with Russia never had been severed at all.

These experts maintained that, since recognition never had been withdrawn, diplomatic relations had really continued.

Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared that no representation had been made to the United States to the effect that American tariff increases would add to the difficulty of paying the British debt to the United States. He also said that no representations had been made to France regarding payment of France's debt to England.

Hope to Regain Full Rights and Take High Place in Reich's Affairs

By CARL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Investigation of conditions in occupied German territory shows restiveness among the German populations and seems to suggest a willingness on the part of French military men to evacuate the Rhineland and of politicians to listen to German proposals about the Saar. Such are conclusions of Jean Allary after inquiry on behalf of a leading political weekly, L'Europe Nouvelle.

In the Rhineland the Germans admit freely that the French have done their best since 1924 to make occupation less irksome. Friction has been reduced to a minimum and untoward incidents can be dismissed as unimportant. Lodging of troops in German towns has been unpleasant, but not unnecessarily so. Objections to occupation are inherent in the system and not in the harshness of its application.

Rhinelanders demand withdrawal of the armies for two main reasons: First, desire to regain full sovereignty within their own territory which for 10 years has been under alien control; and, second, wish to enjoy the new position in the Reich which they feel belongs to them. No longer, they say, will they be a place unhampered as one of leading states in the German confederation.

In the Saar L'Europe Nouvelle's representative found the population quite determined to vote for return to the Reich in 1935 when the plebiscite is due and hopeful of ending the present régime long before. Germans are preparing an offer which the French will consider. Germans could buy back the mines for 300,000,000 marks after the plebiscite, but as the Saar mines were intended to compensate the French for French mines destroyed, the French are not ready to yield them without an equivalent.

TACNA-ARICA PACT GETS FINAL STAMP

Chilean and Peruvian Congresses Ratify Treaty

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—The Chilean Chamber of Deputies on July 4 approved the Tacna-Arica Treaty by a vote of 71 to 8, with one deputy abstaining from voting.

Action by the Chamber completes ratification of the treaty, the Senate having ratified the treaty on July 1, the Peruvian Congress July 3. Chile, under terms of the Treaty which settles a 45-year dispute, must now pay the sum of \$6,000,000 to Peru for the Province of Arica. The treaty was signed in Lima, June 3.

CABINET BACKS POINCARE STAND ON DEBT ISSUE

Decision to Push Ratification Without Reservations Gets Support in Ministry

PARIS (AP)—The French Cabinet meeting, again in special session on July 6, stood firmly upon Raymond Poincaré's decision that ratification of the American and British debt accords must be unequalled. Any reservations must be expressed separately. The Ministry was unanimous in its attitude.

It was decided that the Government should explain to Parliament fully, at its forthcoming debate on the debt ratifications, why this was necessary and how futile it would be to send to Washington a ratification which was unacceptable.

The Premier merely averted an immediate crisis. The difficulties to ratification, without reservation, of the American and British debt accords existed substantially as on the previous day, and with the Opposition in its present temper, it was possible that new ones would be discovered.

A widespread popular resentment over the terms of the debt settlement has bolstered the irreconcilables, who unquestionably are using the ratification for political purposes. There was general recognition of this phase in the newspapers, the press of all parties, almost without exception, condemning the action of the Chamber's Finance and Foreign Affairs Committee in treating questions of national importance from the standpoint of domestic politics.

Rhinelanders 'Restive' Under Alien Control

Hope to Regain Full Rights and Take High Place in Reich's Affairs

By CARL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

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HOOVER TO FILL FARM BOARD AT EARLIEST DATE

Members So Far Chosen to Meet July 15—Hope to Be Ready by Fall

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—President Hoover made it known before he left Washington for a two-day stay at his Virginia camp that he is desirous of having the Farm Board completed and at work in time to help the farmers and co-operators in the marketing of crops this fall.

He has called those so far chosen to meet on July 15 with Alexander Leake as chairman and James C. Stone as vice-chairman. It is expected that the other three members will have been named by that time. The Secretary of Agriculture is a member ex-officio.

The President has not found it easy to obtain men of the caliber desired for the Farm Board. Charles C. Teague, one of the members selected, refused to serve at first but was induced to reconsider his decision. A. B. Moscrop of Minnesota has not reconsidered his declination based on the grounds that his farm requires too much of his personal attention to warrant his leaving at this time.

William F. Schelling of the same state is being urged for the place and is conferring with Secretary Hyde, who is in Michigan.

L. W. Baldwin, president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, following a conference with the President, said that the appointment of a farm board had already had a splendid effect upon the farmers who are counting upon the results of beneficial legislation.

It was announced at the White House that the Administration had decided to enlarge its public building program, which was already an elaborate one, utilizing a triangle bordering Pennsylvania Avenue. The President will ask Congress for an additional authorization of \$25,000,000 spread over a 10-year period, which will give \$2,500,000 additional each year for the building program which would be completed at the end of 10 years, according to expectation.

Nothing definite has been said for publication at the White House or State Department for some days about the progress of disarmament negotiations. Mr. Dawkins has his instructions and it is understood here that he and the British Prime Minister are in accord in not urging immediate action in regard to the calling of a naval limitation conference.

CHILDREN SAVE UP 4,339,097 PENNIES

Thrifty Course in Utica (N. Y.) Schools Shows Results

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
UTICA, N. Y.—Thrifty children of Utica, depositing pennies in local school banks, piled up \$43,390.97 in deposits during the school year just closed, according to the Savings Bank of Utica, which has for some years been building the school banks to promote thrift in children.

Boys and girls, through school savings, have now a total of \$93,905.80 on deposit in the bank, made principally during the last three or four years, as the aggregate at the end of the school year in 1925 was but \$4745.10. Systematic saving, or thrift, is now a part of the regular curriculum in all the local public schools, with half an hour devoted to the subject each week.

COTTON MILL CLOSED BY STRIKE IS MOVED

LOWELL, Mass. (P)—Walter B. Gallant, agent of the Newmarket Manufacturing Company of Newmarket, N. H., and of the Lowell Silk Mills, announced that all cotton manufacturing machinery in the Newmarket plant will be liquidated and the cotton plant abandoned.

A strike caused the Newmarket plant to be closed several months. Mr. Gallant said that the company would continue to operate a small part of its holdings in Newmarket to make silk. He said that 800 looms which had been used in Newmarket were now installed here.

REDUCED BREAD PRICES PROMISED IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A cut in the price of bread which will save New York City householders more than \$1,000,000.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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COLEMAN'S
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600 a month will go into effect in September. The announcement follows negotiations with the General Baking Company, by Mrs. Louis R. Weizsaecker, head of the bureau of home economics, in which she protested against the company's policy of charging from one to three cents a loaf more for bread sold in New York than in Philadelphia and other cities.

The company agreed to reduce the price of their bread from 11 and 12 cents to 10 cents retail, with no change in the weight or quality, on or before Sept. 15, 1929, provided the price of wheat does not go up.

Americans Awaken to Canada's Appeal

Reciprocity in Men Shown to Have Made Up for Its Lack in Trade

The lapse of trade reciprocity treaties between the United States and Canada, has been more than offset by the interchange of immigration, according to Duncan Robertson, an executive of the Canada Steel Company of Ontario.

Discussing the present rapid expansion of the Dominion at the office of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Boston, Mr. Robertson said that Americans have begun to "discover" the advantages which Canada has to offer.

"The lapse of the reciprocity treaties has worked out to the advantage of Canada on the whole," he said. "It presaged as a secondary sequel the great immigration from the United States to western Canada. Reciprocity in merchandise and natural products has been replaced by a reciprocity in men."

World Co-Workers' Groups Celebrate

Alliances Raise Flag of Hope for Co-operation as Basis of New Civilization

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER, Eng.—Under the rainbow-colored flag of the International Co-operative Alliance, described as a "Great banner of human hope and promise," the co-operative organizations of 35 countries meeting for the seventh year in succession, avowed their faith in co-operation as a remedy for economic ills and as a path to a "new civilization based upon ideals of justice, equity and fraternity."

In Great Britain, between 300 and 400 celebrations were held. In Belgium, Germany, France, Scandinavia, Finland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Russia, India, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa the flag of co-operation, raised so many years ago by Rochdale pioneers, was saluted at similar gatherings.

Higher Tariff Asked on Shoes

Haverhill Manufacturer Believes 35 Per Cent Rate Necessary

WASHINGTON (P)—Conditions in Haverhill, Mass., are described as "serious" by Raymond V. McNamara, Haverhill shoe manufacturer, in urging a higher tariff on imported shoes.

Appearing before the Senate Finance Sub-Committee hearing testimony on the sundries group in the House tariff bill, McNamara said that the population had decreased 8000 in the last eight years, 20 plants had been forced to liquidate in 1928, and at the present time, 8000 workers were on strike seeking a wage increase and a five-day week.

McNamara declared the 20 per cent duty proposed in the House bill on imported shoes would bring "some relief" but added that he thought a 35 per cent rate would more nearly equalize production costs here and abroad.

PERKINS ELECTED HEAD OF HARVESTER CONCERN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Herbert F. Perkins has been elected president of the International Harvester Company, it is announced by the Board of Directors.

He succeeds Alexander Leake, who resigned to accept the chairmanship of the Federal Farm Board.

Mr. Perkins has been first vice-president for seven years. He began his service with the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company in 1898 and has been continuously with the International Harvester Company since its organization.

BLERIOT INVITES LINDBERGH
PARIS (P)—Louis Blériot has cabled Col. Charles A. Lindbergh extending an official invitation to be his personal guest at the twentieth anniversary celebration of Blériot's feat of flying the English Channel on July 25, 1909. Blériot expressed belief that a letter of invitation previously sent never reached the colonel.

CAMDEN STARTS AIR LINE
CAMDEN, N. J. (P)—The first air passenger line in Camden, was inaugurated with the initial flight of a plane which took off from Central Airport with four passengers for Wood's Hole, Mass., and return.

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SPANISH POWER VESTED IN KING IN CONSTITUTION

(Continued from Page 1)

dictures, which have previously received the approval of one-fifth of the deputies.

A judicial system is provided for the proposal, vesting the highest powers in a supreme tribunal which is to apply the laws impartially and must limit its activities to purely judicial functions. The president of the supreme tribunal will act as co-ordinator between the courts and other government bodies.

There is an express guarantee: "No one shall be molested in Spanish territories because of his religious opinions, nor for the exercise of his own cult, unless it is harmful to Christian morals." Public religious ceremonies and other religious manifestations, however are limited to the Roman Catholic faith.

Right of Free Speech

The rights of free speech and publication by all Spanish subjects are guaranteed with certain exceptions. It is guaranteed that citizens and foreigners shall not be imprisoned except by due course of law and that their domiciles cannot be invaded except by a competent judge.

The right to strike is recognized, but the Government reserves the right to intervene when the welfare of a large part of the population or the public services is endangered by persons arrested or detained by the authorities will have free correspondence with the outside world. The laws can be retroactive only when in favor of the defendant, except when he is an habitual delinquent.

Education will become one of the fundamental cares of the state under the new constitution. Other rights guaranteed are those of emigration and choice of profession, Spanish citizenship will rest in persons born in Spain, and in those who acquire it by naturalization.

Private Agencies Buy State Assets

Own Many of Virginia's Beauty Spots and Exact Admission Fees From Tourists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RICHMOND, Va.—Criticism of the fees charged for admission to some of Virginia's natural wonders and of the "midway" appearance imparted to some of the places of natural interest by the grouping of "hot-dog" stands about the entrance, are being received by the Virginia state commission on development and conservation.

A Pittsburgh, Pa., man wrote: "How much more inspiring it would be if one were permitted to enter and leave this masterpiece of the Great Architect through a dignified and appropriate portal owned and administered by the State, rather than through a 'hot dog' stand."

E. O. Fippen, secretary to the commission, pointed out that the natural bridge has been acquired by private interests, and there is little, if anything, that the State can do to remedy the condition complained of.

Admission fees to some of the privately administered natural wonders in Virginia work a hardship on the tourists with a large family and several complaints have been made to this effect.

'ENGLISH-TONGUE' UNION RE-ELECTS DAVIS AS HEAD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—John W. Davis, formerly American Ambassador to Great Britain, has been re-elected president of the English-Speaking Union of the United States. It was announced at the national headquarters of the organization here.

The following officers were also re-elected: George W. Wickersham, chairman; C. C. Goodrich, national treasurer; and John Daniels, national secretary. Maj.-Gen. Henry T. Allen of Washington was elected a vice-president, and George E. Vincent, Mrs. Robert Bacon and Mrs. John Sloan of New York were elected to the national board of directors.

ETRUSCAN RESEARCH EXPERT PASSES ON

VENICE, Italy (P)—Prof. Alfredo Trombetti has passed on. Last April the professor, most famous of Italy's linguistic scholars, announced he

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IMPORTED AND SOLD BY **JOHN GILBERT JR. CO.,** PARK SQUARE BUILDING
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was at last about to solve the mystery which had shrouded the Etruscan tongue.

Aided by a Government money grant, he had made sure progress in deciphering inscriptions of the ancient pre-Roman people and comparing them with the Latin. The work represented more than 30 years labor to him, and he wished to reveal the fruit of his investigations only when they were complete.

Radio Efficiency Indicates Doubling of Usable Channels

Communications Expert of Navy Reports Findings to Senate Committee

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Technical progress in radio in the next five years should almost double the number of channels available for communication purposes, Lieut.-Commander Tunis A. M. Craven, naval communications expert, has reported to the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

A chart prepared by Commander Craven shows that more efficient operation of stations would make possible an increase from 2240 to 3922 channels.

The Continental band, used for communication over the North American Continent, the existing 639 telegraph channels should be increased to 1398, according to his conclusion.

In the transoceanic short wave-band, Commander Craven sees room for an increase from 624 to 1400 channels. In the low and intermediate frequency bands the present number of channels, 502, should be increased to 649 by technical advances, according to the chart.

There will be no increase in the number of telegraph channels from 550 to 1500 kilocycles since this band is used exclusively for radiocasting.

OLD INDIAN MOUNDS TO BE INVESTIGATED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—Clearing a site for one of the storage reservoirs of the new Albany water supply has led to the discovery of a group of Indian mounds in a village named Indian Fields, 20 miles south of the city.

Research by members of the New York State Museum staff have brought out that the locality was used as a training ground for young Indian braves, members of the Mohican and Oneida tribes of the Iroquois. Noah T. Clarke, state archaeologist, is preparing a field expedition to search the region before the site is flooded.

ADMIRAL EBERLE HAS PASSED ON

WASHINGTON (P)—Rear Admiral Edward Walter Eberle, retired, has passed on.

Rear Admiral Eberle, who retired in August, 1928, had been instrumental in the introduction of numerous important changes in naval construction during the last 25 years. He was one of the pioneers in the development of airplanes for certain types of naval observation use and assisted in the installation of the first wireless telegraph on naval vessels.

He commanded the forward turret on the Oregon when it made its historic run to the Pacific Coast around Cape Horn. He was superintendent of the Naval Academy during the World War, after which he organized the Pacific fleet and became chief of naval operations in Washington, the navy's highest post.

No Dark Room Necessary in Daylight Television

BERLIN (P)—Denes von Mihaly, Hungarian inventor now living in Berlin, claims to have solved the problem of a movable television apparatus which can be taken into the daylight and can make scenes immediately visible to millions.

In connection with his transmitting apparatus, von Mihaly uses a lens functioning much like that of the photographic camera. According to the inventor it is no longer necessary to use a dark chamber.

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OIL HEADS PLAN WORLD MEETING TO TALK PRICES

Parley in Europe Expected to Seek Way to Settle Export Differences

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Unofficial conferences with a view to finding a modus vivendi for the adjustment of world oil problems are to be held in Europe this summer. It has just been learned that the parleys will supplement conversations which took place in Scotland last summer between Sir Henri Deterding, managing director of the British Royal Dutch Shell; Sir John Cadman, head of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company; and Walter C. Teague, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Although no one in informed quarters would speak for publication, it was learned that C. Holmes, president of the Texas corporation, is now on his way to Europe, and that James A. Moffett, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and George P. Wholey, president of the Vacuum Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company, are on the eve of leaving here for Europe, where they will join Mr. Holmes.

Persons believed to be informed said they would confer with Sir Henri Deterding, Sir John Cadman and other leaders of the petroleum industry in England, France and Germany.

Men high in the petroleum industry asserted that conservation is so closely allied with production that it is impossible to separate the two. They added that, while the conversations which will be held in Europe this summer are primarily for the possible studying of export prices and to try to arrange the differences which have developed between the American and European markets over these prices, the whole question of overproduction throughout the world will be considered.

The conferences, it was said, will be the first that have ever been held between the big American and the big European oil producers and refiners generally. Heretofore they have been between individual companies.

The Petroleum Export Association, it is said in informed quarters, is now trying to bring about an arrangement of a price for gasoline for export that will be satisfactory to both producers and refiners and at the same time safeguard production.

Hawaii Now Ruled by Business Man

Lawrence M. Judd, Honolulu Merchant, Inaugurated as Governor

HONOLULU (P)—Lawrence M. Judd, Honolulu business man, became Governor of Hawaii in a colorful ceremonial at the territorial Capitol.

In a brief inaugural address Mr. Judd reviewed the progress of Hawaii, saying the small home owner was "the very foundation of the Government."

One of the chief functions of government, he said, is encouragement of industry, to the end that universal prosperity shall prevail. The Govern-

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COATS—Misses', Women's, 23.00, 24.00.	Before Reduction, 33.00 to 85.00
TWEED SUITS.	Before Reduction, 29.00 to 79.00
KNITTED SUITS.	Before Reduction, 29.00 to 34.90
SWEATERS.	Before Reduction, 9.90 to 14.90

Boston Templeplace Eleven

A Ton of Coal for the Marchioness—That Is Lynn's Parting Gift to Guest

Mayor of Massachusetts City Had Jokingly Said "You Have Given Everything But a Load of Coal" So Fuel Was Delivered to Her Hotel

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LYNN, Mass.—A ton of coal for the Marchioness—that is the parting gift which Lynn has just made to the titled Mayor of King's Lynn, Eng., who has been the guest of the Massachusetts city at its tercentenary celebration here.

"We've given the Marchioness everything but a load of coal," said Mayor Ralph Bauer, in a joking remark at a dinner at which she entertained.

Lynn, it is true, had done everything it could think of. The city had presented shoes, books, testimonials and medals to its guest. But a ton of coal... why not?

Partners in the firm of Sprague, Breed, Stevens & Newhall got together, with the result that a truck rumbled up the driveways of the New Ocean House at Swampscott.

The Marchioness personally accepted a few souvenirs made of coal, but reminded of the old adage which advises against carrying coals to Newcastle, she turned over the load to Frank Spinney, a local merchant, with the request that it be given to persons coming under the care of the Associated Charities.

The Marchioness, in a radio address which was one of the concluding events of the visit to Lynn, stressed the friendship between England and the United States which develops from closer contact between the individual cities.

"If only the other towns in the two countries sharing the same names might do the same," she declared, "it would be a great force for more complete understanding and equality."

Idaho Governor Seeks Air Union

Calls Conference of 11 Western States on Plan to Promote Flying in West

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEDFORD, Ore.—An organization comprising 11 western states for the promotion of aeronautical development is the plan of H. C. Baldridge, Governor of Idaho, who is personally presenting his plan to many of the governors of the states and officials of groups interested in flying activities.

A conference has been set for July 8 at Boise to which the governors of Oregon, Washington, Montana, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Nevada will be invited.

Mr. Baldridge says the objects of the association will be to promote the use of airplanes for both private and commercial use in the West. By welding the 11 states into a central organization, he points out, greater influence for government aid in establishing airways would be available, just as the Western Highway Association has been valuable in promoting federal highway aid for the West.

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HOOVER'S APPEAL GAINS LOYALTY PLEDGE OF 5000

Los Angeles Officials and
Citizens Agree to Support
Dry Amendment

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
LOS ANGELES—More than a score of judges of Los Angeles City and County and other officials joined with an audience of approximately 5000 persons at the Hollywood Bowl recently in a formal pledge to observe the laws of the land, with special reference to the Eighteenth Amendment.

The occasion was the Loyalty Sunday patriotic demonstration in support of President Herbert Hoover's law observance appeal, and was conducted under the auspices of the Citizens' Loyalty Alliance. This association represents civic, religious and educational organizations in southern California which believe that "law observance and honest law enforcement are at the foundation of America's greatness."

Pledge to Abstain
The pledge, written by Ernest T. Knefel of the new National Law Observance League, reads: "I hereby pledge my allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and the laws thereof, and agree to abstain from the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, and I will refuse to participate in all transactions with illegal liquor, inasmuch as the Eighteenth Amendment is a part of the Federal Constitution."

Pleading for the necessity of observing the laws, Gov. C. C. Young of California declared:
"We hear a good deal about a crime wave. In fact, this crime wave is said to exist all over the world. It isn't so tremendously appalling. It isn't the crime wave I am afraid of; it is the seeming indifference on the part of the people to that crime wave and other things that would have shocked our sensibilities a generation ago. A citizen cannot choose what laws he shall obey, he added."

Public Sentiment Needed
Governor Young was introduced by Joseph C. Craig, United States Representative, who said:

"The war against the liquor traffic will be won when a public sentiment has been developed that takes a drink or to be even suspected of trafficking in liquor."

Mayor John C. Porter, whose inauguration was to take place the following evening at a banquet of 4000 persons, declared that he would demand law observance from his official family, and asked the citizens to support the President's program of enforcement.

Judge Paul J. McCormick, of the

Federal Circuit Court, a member of President Hoover's Law Observance Commission, declared that law observance means the citizen must forgo some of the things he thinks he is entitled to, for the country's benefit.

Others who spoke briefly were Edwin F. Hahn, superior judge; Nathan Newby, president of the newly organized National Law Observance League; and Miss Graciosa Luzzo, Houlder of Australia, a speaker in the world temperance and citizenship cause.

**Two Fliers, Aloft
for 175 Hours,
Set World Mark**

(Continued from Page 1)

dropped from the altitude of 2000 feet which they had held early in the night. Twinkling against the darkness the lights swung about the airport, straightened out to the east and then climbed again.

Thinking that the flight was to continue, the crowd tried to disperse but few had left their places at 12:37 when a red flare, the signal of a landing, was dropped from the plane.

Less than 10 minutes later the wheels touched earth. Then the crowd charged. Police were helpless. As the pilots swung the ship around hundreds crowded the ship, hanging to the wings and tail as it was taxied to the hangar of the Stewart Aircraft Corporation, backers of the flight.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Steadily and surely during the last generation aviators have extended the record for sustained flight in heavier-than-air machines. Some high spots among the record performances are:

1906— Santos-Dumont, France, 21 minutes, 35 seconds.
1908— Albius Wright, France, 2 hours, 20 minutes, 23 seconds.
1912— Fourny, France, 13 hours, 17 minutes, 57 seconds.
1920— Bossoutout and Bernard, France, 24 hours, 19 minutes, 7 seconds.
1921— Stinson and Bertaud, Mineola, N. Y., 26 hours, 18 minutes, 35 seconds.
1924— Coupet and Drouhin, France, 37 hours, 10 minutes, 10 seconds.

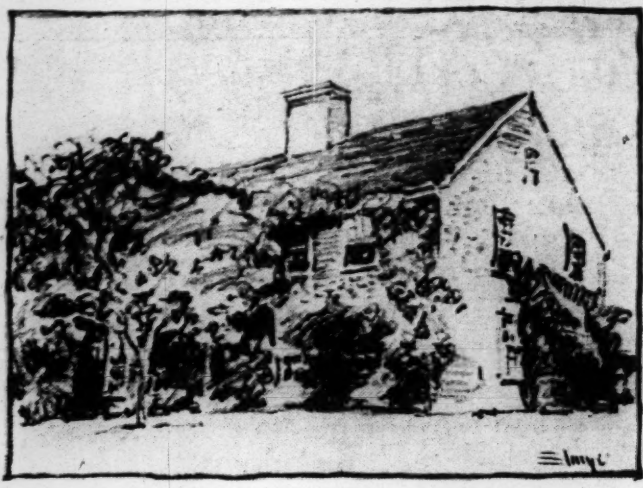
1925— Drouhin and Landry, France, 45 hours, 11 minutes, 59 seconds.
1927— Chamberlin and Acosta, Mineola, 51 hours, 11 minutes, 25 seconds.

1927— Ristick and Edzard, Germany, 52 hours, 10 minutes, 21 seconds.
1928— Haldeman and Stinson, Jacksonville, Fla., 53 hours, 36 minutes, 41 seconds.

1929— Army plane Question Mark, Los Angeles, 150 hours, 40 minutes, 15 seconds.
1929— Robbins and Kelley, Fort Worth, Tex., 172 hours, 32 minutes, 1 second.

*Refueling flights.

John Alden's Descendants Live Here



Where John Alden Built First House, Lore of Pilgrim Settlers Abounds

Descendants of Couple Made Famous by Longfellow Live in Present Alden House at Duxbury, Mass.—Association of Kindred Visits Place Yearly

Every week day during July and August, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Territory celebration in the summer of 1929.

Near Eagle Tree Pond in Duxbury, Mass., there is a stone to mark where the first house built by John Alden was situated.

The present John Alden house, which stands near the Duxbury railroad station and is about two miles from Captain's Hill overlooking Plymouth Harbor and Kingston and Duxbury Bays, has the date 1653 carved into a panel, and is the residence of descendants of John and Priscilla Alden. It is said that no other house in the United States has such a record of local stability, with an unbroken line of descendants of its first occupants living in it to this day.

The neighborhood surrounding Captain's Hill is filled with lore of the Pilgrims. On "Duxbury Days," those days of clear, extraordinary blue clarity, it is possible to pick out details that can be immediately connected with the first activities of the Pilgrims after their landing in 1620.

In 1603 Spring had entered Plymouth Harbor with its ships, Speedwell and the Discoverer, loaded them with the six weeks' harvest of saffron, planted seed to test the soil, built a small barricade and entertained the Indians. Champlain had explored the waters that are to be seen from the Hill; and, in 1620, Indians passed and repassed over wooded hillsides and among low chains of rocks, gazing upon the strange spectacle of

white men that were invading their territory.

Alden Served Colony

John Alden was the youngest of the Pilgrims to serve the Colony in an official capacity. Longfellow has made the story of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins familiar and perhaps the most romantic of all those about Pilgrims. Alden lived in the home of Miles Standish; in 1633 he was elected to the board of assistants to the Governor, constantly serving this except between 1640 and 1650, when he was a deputy from Duxbury. In 1666 he became the first on the board, sometimes presiding in lieu of the Governor himself.

"He was possessed of sound judgment and of talents which, though not brilliant, were by no means ordinary and disputable. He was decided, ardent, resolute and persevering, indifferent to danger, a bold and hardy man; stern and austere and unyielding, of exemplary piety and incorruptible integrity, an iron-reined Puritan who could hew down forests and live on crumb."

Pilgrimage Made to House

The Alden House, carefully preserved and furnished according to its time, is a gray shingled structure on a grassy knoll overlooking Blue Fish River. It is the property of the Alden Kindred Association, and yearly pilgrimages are made to it by the members. There the association transacts its official business, elects officers and renews faith in the great fundamentals which have been the strength of the Nation—fundamentals that grew out of the actions of that illustrious company which included John and Priscilla Alden.

Finally, there is the world's potential supply of water power. At the 1924 World Power Conference a tentative estimate of global resources was submitted, setting the figure at

125,000,000 kilowatts. America was the center of such developments. Half a dozen other potential sources of power are being explored, but they are as yet so far removed from utilization that their exploitation remains in the field of Jules Verne romance. There is solar radiation from the sun, for example, which may yet turn the Sahara into a factory site; there is energy from air currents, which H. G. Wells predicted as the future power supply of the earth; there is energy in temperature differences at the ice caps, and at the equator, and finally there is atomic energy.

The World Power Conference does not consider these things for the present. It is more concerned in making the latest developments of coal mining technique available to backward countries, that the trade of the world shall be stimulated, and prosperity thereby spread more evenly among nations.

Cheaper All Along the Line

Cheaper power not only means cheaper fuel and electricity bills to the home owner and apartment house dweller, but it means cheaper manufactured goods as well, since the cost of power lies at the base of every factory product. Accordingly, the great international movement of the World Power Conference, in Mr. Merrill's view, reacts to the benefit of the individuals of the respective countries.

A statement prepared by the American committee says:
"The increased participation of the United States on a broad basis in international affairs; the increased investment interests of this country in foreign electrical developments; the extent to which the products of the American electrical manufacturers are entering into foreign trade; the growing complexity of foreign international organizations dealing with electrical matters, and the desirability of establishing a greater degree of co-operation in international economic relations, all afford a field of unique service for a permanent organization, such as the American sections."

**Americans Leave
French Film Body**

Producers Resign as France Ignores Protest Against Recent Ruling

PARIS (AP)—All representatives of the leading American film companies have resigned from the French Cinema Syndicate, the body representing the French film industry.

The resignations were caused, it was explained, by the French Government's failure to answer a note from the United States, dated March 20, protesting against new regulations increasing the number of French films that would have to be taken by America in exchange for American films imported to this country. The American film representatives said it appears certain that, unless the American companies agree to some sort of plan providing a subsidiary for French film production, they will be forced out of France.

The resignations included the representatives of Paramount, Warner Brothers, Fox, United Artists, Radio-Kath-Orephon, and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

**AMERICAN ENVOY SAILS
FROM PEIPING JULY 30**

PEIPING, China (AP)—John Van A. MacMurray, American Minister here, will leave Peiping July 22, sailing for Kobe on the President McKinley July 30 for the United States. His family will accompany him, the trip being his first home in nearly three years.

The Minister's furniture is being boxed and although it is remaining here friends believed it quite likely he would not return to this post.

**FRESH PLANS MADE
TO CONTROL FLOODS**

NEW YORK—An intensified program to combat commercial fraud and a more direct method of advertising control is to be applied in 1930 by the National Better Business Bureau, Inc.

Alfred C. Fuller, Hartford, Conn., was elected president to succeed Edward T. Hall, St. Louis, Mo., who continues as a director.

**BAN ON ADVERTISING
BY RADIO PROPOSED**

OTTAWA (AP)—The All-Canadian Congress of Labor advocated government operation of radio broadcasting sta-

ANTI-AMERICAN NOMINEE CHOSEN IN MEXICAN RACE

Anti-Re-electionist Party
Names Jose Vasconcelos—
Power Policy Debated

MEXICO CITY (AP)—An Anti-American, "anti-gringo" speech was made here July 5 by Jose Vasconcelos in accepting the nomination of the Anti-Re-electionist Party for the Mexican presidency, in the November elections.

"The people's will does not triumph in November," he declared, the elections will amount to a mere formula for the selection of the person best suited to the United States "such as happened in Nicaragua," water power and other natural resources, mines and agricultural property all passing into the hands of foreigners.

"Mexico has less liberty than an imperial colony," he said.

Charges Corruption
He declared that for 18 years a wave of corruption has engulfed the country, and that the people are penniless because officials have lived in luxury, squandering public funds.

Vasconcelos was Minister of Public Instruction in the Obregon Administration. His nomination was unanimous.

The convention voted into the platform a plank to organize private exploitation of Mexican petroleum reserves subject to government supervision, and to reserve for national exploitation sources of electrical power, to prevent them from falling into the hands of foreigners.

Lay Instruction Approved
A plank for continuation of lay instruction in schools as against teaching by priests also was approved.

During the debate on reservation of electrical power sources Delegate Gonzalez Aparicio declared that Ambassador Morrow had acquired waterfalls constituting the principal strategic source of power in Mexico for the purpose of turning them over to the General Electric Company.

The same delegate attacked American petroleum companies in the debate over the petroleum question. He said the American companies virtually had suspended operations in Mexico and transferred their activities to Venezuela, thus obliging Mexico to meet the imperialist terms and reducing its tax income from petroleum from 25,000,000 pesos to 12,000,000 pesos.

**Seiyukai Attracts
Independent Bloc**

TOKYO (AP)—What the Seiyukai or Conservative Party failed to attain while in power, it has now achieved in attracting to its ranks a bloc of representatives in the House hitherto independent.

The Shinto Club, of which Takejiri Tokonami is president, at a general meeting, decided to dissolve and to amalgamate with the Seiyukai, thereby insuring the Seiyukai Party a majority in the lower House with 240 seats against 171 for the Minseitō Party.

In the summer of 1928 Mr. Tokonami, with 25 followers, seceded from the Minseitō Party because of dissatisfaction with that party's China policy. Since then they have been favorably disposed toward the Seiyukai.

While there are rumors that the former Premier, Baron Tanaka, may quit politics, and that Mr. Tokonami may succeed to the presidency of the Seiyukai, no confirmation is available.

**BAN ON ADVERTISING
BY RADIO PROPOSED**

OTTAWA (AP)—The All-Canadian Congress of Labor advocated government operation of radio broadcasting sta-

HOME ECONOMY PROGRAMS HELP MANY COUNTRIES

"Milk Stations" in Turkey
Described—Consul Speaks
at Boston Meeting

Children in Constantinople receive milk at abandoned water fountains as part of the home economics program in Turkey. These "milk stations" are gradually spreading throughout Turkey, Miss Ethel Still, for three years professor of home economics in Constantinople Woman's College, told international home economics workers in Boston.

New Zealand, Sweden, Porto Rico, Alaska and Canada were among the countries represented at the international luncheon, which closed the twenty-second annual convention of the American Home Economics Association.

In ancient Constantinople it was the accepted practice for public-spirited citizens to erect fountains, most of which have long been dry, said Miss Still in her address. In several of these monuments, home economics workers have set up distribution points for properly prepared milk.

Miss Still has just been appointed chairman of the international committee of the association. This committee introduced home economics into Turkey, and is extending its activity through co-operation with foreign home economics associations.

Dr. Victor Neff, Swiss Consul at New York, addressed the delegates as a representative of the International Federation of Home Economics Instruction.

Seven years of home economics instruction in Kyriakos Girls' School, Albania, has produced marked improvements in home conditions, Miss Edith E. Metcalf reported.

**PORTUGAL PROCEEDS
TO FORM NEW CABINET**

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—President Carmona has requested Gen. Ivens Ferraz, a former Cabinet Minister, to form a new Government, replacing the ministry headed by Jose Vicente de Freitas, which resigned.

**BRITISH MANUSCRIPTS
MORE ACCESSIBLE IN U. S.**

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU.
LONDON—G. R. Adams, director of Clements Library, Michigan, at the seventh annual meeting of the Anglo-American Historical Conference here, defended the transfer of important manuscripts from England to America on the ground that such transfers had made many of those documents accessible to the public for the first time.

Prof. Albert H. Pollard presided at the meeting. Others present included Charles Johnson of the Public Records Office, Prof. J. L. Morrison, Durham University, Sir Richard Lodge, professor at Edinburgh University.

The meeting resolved to instruct the executive committee to consider the feasibility of a survey of the agencies publishing historical material in English-speaking countries to avoid duplication and waste.

**EXPOSITION IN POLAND
DRAWS NEWSPAPER MEN**

POZNAN, Poland—A party of English journalists, among them the representative of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, has arrived here to visit the Polish National Exhibition, which is being held at Poznan throughout the summer. They will attend a number of festivities. After two days at Poznan the party will tour the industrial cities and beauty spots of Poland, including Katowice, Krakow, Lodz and Warsaw.

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height of the season.

FOURTH FLOOR

NEGRO GUESTS AT WHITE HOUSE MAKE LONG LIST

Survey Shows Mrs. Hoover
Set No Precedent by Entertaining Mrs. De Priest

WASHINGTON (AP)—The office of James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, has just made public a report compiled by the Labor Department as to the number of Negroes who have been met socially by presidents of the United States, compiled to show that Mrs. Hoover set no precedent in entertaining the wife of Oscar De Priest, Negro Representative from Illinois, at a White House luncheon.

The preliminary report to Mr. Davis was signed by Karl F. Phillips, a Negro, commissioner of conciliation and labor relations, and was entitled "The Negroes Entertained at the White House, 1793 to 1929."

The White House disclaimed knowledge of the report.

The report says in part:

President Hayes' Visit

"1878: President Rutherford B. Hayes was a cousin of President Polk (white of Howard University) and was entertained by him at the university. At this entertainment President Hayes met Mr. John M. Langston, the first dean of the University Law School, upon whom President Hayes later called, socially, at the Langston home.

"1886: The Minister to Haiti was

entertained by President Cleveland.

"1903: Hon. John C. Daney (Recorder of Deeds) and wife were entertained at the White House.

"1904: Hon. Judson W. Lyons (Register of the Treasury) and wife were entertained at the White House by President Roosevelt.

"1905: Dr. Booker T. Washington, principal of Tuskegee Institute, dined at the White House with President Roosevelt.

Dined With Lincoln

"1864: Frederick Douglass dined with President Lincoln at the White House.

"1878: Frederick Douglass was entertained by President Hayes at the White House.

"1885: Frederick Douglass dined with President Cleveland at the White House.

"1912: President Roosevelt entertained the Hon. William H. Lewis, former assistant Attorney-General, at the White House at Oyster Bay, New York.

"1870: Senator E. K. Bruce was entertained by President Grant, and Mrs. Bruce entertained the members of the diplomatic staff at her home at a reception.

"1871: P. B. S. Pinchback (at one time Governor of Louisiana) was entertained by President Grant at the White House.

"President Coolidge entertained President Borneo of Haiti at a diplomatic reception."

Moody Reproves Personal Criticism in De Priest Case

He Contemns, However, Customs Tending to Equalize the Two Races Socially

AUSTIN, Tex. (AP)—Governor Moody has approved in part and disapproved in part the concurrent resolution passed by the Texas Legislature condemning Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of the President of the United States, for entertaining the wife of a Negro Congressman at a White House tea.

"Any part of this resolution which may be reasonably construed as a personal criticism of the wife of the President of the United States of America, does not have my approval and I decline to have any part in it," he said in a statement filed in the document department of the Secretary of State's office.

The resolution had his "heartiest approval," in so far as "it condemns customs that bring the two races into contact, upon the same social plane," he stated. "Any mingling of the races upon a basis of social equality is intolerable and no precedent can justify it."

Oklahoma Lays Down Politics; Picks Up Old Speed in Growth

(Continued from Page 1)

City for the position of state metropolis.

While this growth goes on there is also much reconstruction of the state government and its functions. A degree of non-partisanship was introduced when Gov. W. J. Holloway, a Democrat, asked Lew Wentz, a Republican and one of Oklahoma's busiest oil producers, to become the chairman of the State Highway Commission, an office which in the present stage of the State's development has an importance second only to the governorship.

Proposals are formulating in the Legislature for a bond issue of from \$75,000,000 to \$150,000,000 for a state highway construction program.

Non-Removable Regents

At the Governor's recommendation, the Legislature has adopted a measure for reorganization of the State Textbook Commission designed to take policy out of the adoption of textbooks. The new statute leaves the Governor off this commission and the recently appointed board consists of four outstanding state school men with a Tulsa oil man, formerly a school teacher, and now a member of the Tulsa school board, as the fifth member.

Governor Holloway has further recommended establishment of three nonpolitical boards of regents to administer the State University, the Agricultural and Mechanical College and the other state schools, making these regents removable only for cause instead of at the whim of a new Governor.

He also has announced a policy of concentrating himself only with the appointment of heads of departments and leaving them free in the choice of subordinate employees, a matter which has contributed to the difficulties of previous chief executives in Oklahoma.

It is natural just now that the forward-looking habit of Oklahoma people should take them into aviation. Business people of Oklahoma City or Tulsa speak of taking a plane to Wichita or Dallas or St. Louis as simply as of taking a bus to Chickasha or Okmulgee.

The Braniff-Universal line between Oklahoma City and Tulsa is reported to have carried more passengers in a recent month than any other line of similar length in the United States.

Three-fourths of the State is a natural landing field. Outside two or three small rough sections, a pilot needs hardly two minutes' soaring range in an emergency to find a pasture or field where his plane will "sit down" safely and easily. Only five states in the Union have more regulation landing fields than has Oklahoma.

Oklahoma City's large municipal airport, for the improvement of which a bond issue is soon to go before the voters, is the home of 150 privately owned planes as well as a station on air mail and passenger lines. On the Tulsa air field it is not unusual to see as many as six trimotor machines on the starting line and 10 or 12 smaller ones in use. Enid has added the most recent large municipal airport.

Offices of National Lines

In Oklahoma City and Tulsa are head offices of two air passenger lines which have had a part in establishing the first transcontinental air and rail passenger service. The Braniff division of the Universal Aviation Corporation is carrying Oklahoma passengers to Kansas City and St. Louis to connect with the Universal's recently opened transcontinental line. The Braniff lines were founded by Paul Braniff of Oklahoma City.

Meanwhile the Southwest Air Fast Express, launched by E. P. Halliburton, has extended its St. Louis-Tulsa-Oklahoma City-Fort Worth route on the East to Indianapolis and on the West to Sweetwater, Tex., making rail connections at these points for another transcontinental line.

Mr. Halliburton financed his entry into commercial aviation—his lines will have 10 more—with some millions of dollars which he made as an inventor of mechanical devices used in oil drilling and production.

Growth in Oklahoma City is not alone a matter of new business buildings. It consists also of covering acres and acres with oil fields, supply yards and shops south of the river in response to the discovery of oil in the city's very dooryard, while new homes are spreading almost indefinitely over the countryside in many directions.

In the building of residential Oklahoma City is fast standing prominently. G. A. Nichols turned from dentistry to home building soon after he erected his first residence here in 1907. Since then his company has erected more than 2500 houses in the city, and he is estimated that one in every 10 families in Oklahoma City lives in a Nichols-built home, while many more live in subdivisions his company has opened.

"Overbuilt" City Spurs Building

When others supposed the city "overbuilt" about 1912, Mr. Nichols kept on building and found homes always in demand. High-class residential sections, such as Harland, Gatewood and Lincoln Terrace, the last lying near the Capitol, have built up rapidly under his development.

Other promoters have added such sections as Crestwood, and oil activity has caused much building in Capital Hill, which rather oddly is on the other side of the city from the Capitol.

For 21 consecutive months building permits have exceeded \$1,000,000 per month, and sometimes exceeded three that. A year is being cleared for a 25-story Oklahoma Biltmore Hotel.

The Chamber of Commerce, over which Edward Overholser has presided as manager since the completion of his term as Mayor of the city, has established itself in two floors of the new Commerce Exchange Building, with the entire top floor capable of being thrown together into what is claimed to be the finest Chamber of Commerce dining room in the United States.

If building permits and bank clearings have been used till they are stale as indices of a city's progress, here is a new one. The number of pages a newspaper prints ordinarily reflects the amount of advertising it gets; the amount of advertising reflects in a degree the business growth of the city. The Daily Oklahoman and Oklahoma City Times during the first five months of 1929 printed an aggregate of 892 more pages than in the same months last year, using 140 tons more of print paper.

Senate Forces Unlimber Guns for 1930 Ballot

(Continued from Page 1)

hopes for. The rest are only in southern states where a Republican victory would be an overturning even more astounding than President Hoover's capture of four Solid South states last year.

Some outstanding leaders of the chamberlain of the terms next year: William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho; Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia; George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska; James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan; Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas; Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas; Thomas J. Heflin (D.), Senator from Alabama; Furnifold M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina; Thomas J. Watson (D.), Senator from Georgia; Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon; Frederick H. Gillett (R.), Senator from Massachusetts; Morris Sheppard (D.), Senator from Texas.

It is generally accepted that all will run, although there have been intimations that Mr. Norris desired to get out of national affairs and return to state politics, and that Carter Glass also had plans to retire from politics. Intimation to this effect about Mr. Glass was current, however, before the anti-Smith Democrats of Virginia became active against him.

Friends of the Senator say that he will take up their challenge and make the race, though he might prefer to get out of public service.

Close Race in Five States

Particular interest centers in the contests in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Kentucky, New Jersey, and West Virginia. The first two went Democratic in the presidential elec-

tion last year, and the Democrats are known to be harboring great hopes for capturing additional places in both these states. Likewise Kentucky, New Jersey and West Virginia are considered by the Democrats as extremely favorable fighting ground.

Kentucky is already represented by one Democratic senator, Alben W. Barkley, who defeated a Republican incumbent for his place and whose great ambition is to replace Frederick M. Sackett (R.), Senator from Kentucky, by a Democratic colleague.

In New Jersey and West Virginia, two former Democratic senators who were overwhelmed by re-election by the Republican presidential landslide last year are already in next year's contest. Both men, Edward I. Edwards, former Democratic senator from New Jersey, and M. M. Neely, Democratic senator from West Virginia, ran well ahead of their own tickets in the 1928 election and believe that in a non-presidential year they can win out against a Republican opponent.

Races Within Parties

In addition to the interesting contests between Republicans and Democrats there are several particularly keen races that have already appeared between Republican and Republican and Democrat against Democrat. Of these the most unusual will be the Republican nomination contest between Charles S. Deneen, Senator from Illinois, and Ruth Hanna McCormick, Representative from Illinois. Mrs. McCormick is the daughter of Mark Hanna, one-time great Republican leader and senator from Ohio, and the widow of Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois, who was defeated by Mr. Deneen for re-election.

Several interesting Democratic contests already projected are those against Mr. Glass, by the anti-Smith Democratic element in Virginia, and against Mr. Heflin various groups in his State who are opposed to his activities.

Mr. Borah, Mr. Capper, Mr. Couzens, Mr. McNary and Mr. Simmons are not expected to have any, or serious, opposition from their own party or the opposition.

Francis E. Warren (R.), Senator from Wyoming, is not expected to be opposed for re-election. Mr. Warren has been in the Senate continuously since 1890, and he served a three-year term before that from 1890 to 1893.

Rioting Strikers Halt Car Service of New Orleans

City Council Stops Attempts to Reopen Lines and Offers Mediation

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Three street cars were burned here at the Canal Street barn on July 6, in addition to one destroyed the preceding day. Other cars sent out were virtually demolished by rocks before the City Commission Council instructed that all attempts to maintain trolley service be halted during the carmen's strike.

Police attempted to quell disturbances and interrupt the almost continuous stoning of railway premises by union sympathizers in the crowd of several thousand. They warned the looting men not to try to force entrance into the buildings.

Meanwhile, the Commission Council had before it threats to call out the building and metal trades council members in sympathy with the strikers.

"We are not going to stand for the New Orleans Public Service Importing strike breakers," declared William Ruth, president of the Trades Union Council.

The strike has resulted in two fatalities and hundreds injured. It started, July 1, over renewal of a three-year contract. The union claimed that the contract denied it a voice in arbitration of suspensions and dismissals. The Commission Council has offered to mediate in negotiations between the railway company and the 1500 or more striking union workmen.

STETSON HEADS OBSERVATORY

DELAWARE, O. (AP)—Dr. Harlan True Stetson, assistant professor of astronomy at Harvard University, has been appointed head of the department of astronomy and director of the Perkins Observatory at Ohio Wesleyan University.

FAIR JUDGMENT OF PROHIBITION IS CALLED FOR

Christian Endeavors Hear
Plea for Comparison With
Evils of Saloon Days

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The question of prohibition and law enforcement continues to be the dominant issue among the 12,000 young people attending the thirty-second international convention of the Christian Endeavor Society.

This theme was discussed in many sectional conferences and on the convention platform. Miss Virginia Tuxill, a recent graduate of Oberlin College, mounted the speaker's rostrum to deny the allegation that American college students are law breakers.

"Thousands of young people," she pointed out, "helped to elect an Administration in Washington committed to the policy of strict law enforcement."

According to the Yardstick

Addressing the sectional conference on "How Can We Crusade for Christian Citizenship?" Carleton Sherwood, secretary of the Citizens Committee of One Thousand said: "Prohibition is a success or a failure according to the measuring rod one uses to judge it."

"If one compares it with Utopia or a standard of absolute perfection in law observance and enforcement then prohibition is a failure. On the other hand if one takes the practical, sincere, commonsense attitude of comparing prohibition with the economic, social and moral conditions that existed in America in the saloon days then it becomes clear that prohibition is the greatest social and economic blessing in the history of this country and even with imperfect enforcement prohibition is at its worst immeasurably better than license at its best."

"The One Necessity"

"The one necessity is the active support of the citizenry in the maintenance of the public moral."

The committee on findings, of which Harry Holmes, New York, is chairman, presented a resolution on Christian missions which was adopted and in which the delegates expressed their conviction that Christian world enterprise would first have to rid itself of such evils as war and racial divisiveness before it could command the intellectual and moral respect of the peoples of non-Christian lands.

An invitation was extended to officers of the convention to hold the 1931 gathering of Christian Endeavors in San Francisco.

Billboard Issue Stirs Wisconsin

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Wisconsin Highway Commission has begun a drive on billboards and signs which detract from the beauty of state highways. Highway engineers in two counties have started removing signs

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from trees and roadides where owners, in spite of repeated requests, have failed to remove them.

"Patience has ceased to be a virtue in dealing with those who post and maintain signs and billboards," Mr. Sergeant said. "Letters now have been sent to all of our highway committees requesting them to send out special crews if necessary to remove all unsightly advertising matter from the roadsides."

By "illegal," Mr. Sergeant said, is meant all advertising matter on posts, fences, trees or telephone poles which has not been approved by the state highway body.

The present drive was launched at the request of advertisers who themselves have obeyed the law and who have objected to violations by less conscientious competitors.

Make Liquor Law Violators Work, Judge Proposes

Keep Prisoners Active on Forestry Schemes, Says Minnesota Jurist

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Conditions in which hundreds of liquor law violators are idling away their time in federal or state penal institutions, at public expense, are economically unsound, declares John B. Sanborn, judge of the United States District Court here, who proposes that such offenders be put to work on reforestation projects for the benefit of posterity.

"Violators of the liquor laws are now sentenced presumably to hard labor, either to the federal prison or to some county jail, but the authorities have difficulty under existing laws, to provide any labor at all, much less hard labor," the jurist states. "If the Federal Government would buy a tract of say 10,000 or 20,000 acres of northern Minnesota cutover land for reforestation experimental purposes, convicted bootleggers might be employed there with profit to the public," he says.

"The State of Minnesota owns hundreds of thousands of acres of lands suitable for reforestation. Prisoners could live wholesomely in log cabins during their period of incarceration, and at the same time do work that will repay the State many times in days to come for the expense to which it has been put in compelling them to obey the law."

SULTAN'S RED ENSIGN STIRS BRITISH WONDER

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PORTSMOUTH, Eng.—Red flags, hoisted on British naval vessels in the harbor here led to the question had the new Labor Government substituted for the Union Jack the emblem of their political party.

The anxiety was allayed when it was learned the flag was the royal standard of Zanzibar, whose Sultan is visiting England. He was at the navy yard for an inspection.

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FOUR-HOUR DAY EXPECTED TO BE REGULAR THING

Believed Increasing Machine
Efficiency Will Gradually
Cut Time Needed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—General adoption of the four-hour work day is believed on the way by E. P. Blanchard, statistician of the Bullard Company here, as the result of a new development which he sees taking place in industry.

Mr. Blanchard believes that the country has progressed in the mass production era to a new period of "stimulation." This development, he holds, involves further advances in manufacturing processes which will result in balancing of all operations at the highest point of efficiency.

"Shortening of the work period," Mr. Blanchard said, "will give more hours for leisure or avocation and personal development, a possibility of greater scattering of home rather than industrial tenements and apartment house concentration, with more goods and means to support and encourage this migration."

Leading from this social condition will be a choice for the workman of the type of plant in which he may prefer to labor. Lower intelligence will gravitate to the scale of industry which can use it in an automatic capacity and higher skill will have the choice of using brain power to control automatic production and service processes or of following a natural inclination into the simpler smaller industries where art and craftsmanship human ability, are still directly effective factors.

"The progress of automatic machinery and 'stimulation' will not wipe out other industrial stages of development. The hand tool era is now elevated to an art. The job shop will always be a necessity. Quantity production will continue, and there must always be an opportunity for skill and ability."

MURDER CHARGE FILED AGAINST DRY RAIDERS

TECUMSEH, Okla. (AP)—Murder charges have been filed against Jeff H. Harris, W. W. Thompson, Tom Lewis and Jack Williams as the result of the fatal shooting of Oscar Lowery, farmer, and James Harris, his brother-in-law, during a liquor raid at James Harris' farmhouse.

Tom Lewis and Jack Williams, said H. K. Hyde, Assistant United States District Attorney, at Oklahoma City, had been deputized by Mr. Thompson to assist him in the raid.

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Music News of the World

A Tribute to Albert Roussel

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

Paris. Music is not easily to be attributed to the past. It is a living thing, and its life is in the present, and those who listen to the words of certain critics might have cause to believe that criticism is a reflection of the past. Youthful French musicians have just succeeded in contradicting these critics in a magnificent fashion. Their disinterested eagerness has brought into being, one after another, three concertos in three of the largest concert halls of Paris, three concertos to which the public came in crowds, but which, none the less, were dedicated solely to the works of one composer, modern, indifferent to publicity, concerned solely in expressing his own thoughts and feelings according to his own nature.

The "Eightieth Psalm"

Albert Roussel has crowned his work by a magnificent debut in the realm of sacred music with the "Eightieth Psalm," which was played for the first time at one of these con-

certs. We did not hear it in its original form, for the French composer had first written his psalm for choruses in the United States, on the English text of the Bible, so that the French version of this musical work is partially altered as far as the chorus is concerned.

This debut of Albert Roussel in religious music brings a strong and new impulse and shows another aspect of his provocative talent. A constantly controlled feeling animates the chorus, and while new arrangements of harmony delight the technician, the coloring and the outline of the melody charm the auditor, who only feels, without analyzing them, his pleasure and the majesty of the theme. Beautifully conducted from memory by that remarkable leader, Albert Wolff, this Psalm filled with noble accents an opera house usually dedicated to profane music. An enthusiastic reception was given to this new work, so full of strength and individuality.

In spite of his reserve, of his dislike of acclaim, of his taste for silence and seclusion, M. Roussel had to come on the stage and receive the tributes and admiration of a large audience.

Goossens at Queen's Hall

By W. H. HADDOX SQUIRE

London. EUGENE GOOSSENS, who had not conducted a concert program in London for some time, received an affectionate welcome at Queen's Hall when he emerged from those curtains behind which so many famous musicians—with a final dab at the hair, the tie or the cuff—pause for a moment to assume their platform manner. His program contained three works: Brahms' Fourth Symphony in E minor, Stravinsky's Concerto for piano and wind orchestra, and Ottorino Respighi's "Roman Festivals"—Brahms representing the classical, Stravinsky the neo-classical, and Respighi, at least to some of us, the deluge.

In listening to Brahms those who genuinely appreciate his best qualities still have plenty of justification for asking themselves to what extent a composer can neglect or misuse his medium—sound—without detracting from his art? Handsbick, in that respect, contributed to musical esthetics. "The Beautiful in Music," claimed that "a musical idea, reproduced in its entirety, is not only an object of intrinsic beauty, but also an end in itself, and not a means for representing feelings and emotions." Indeed, he went even further and asserted that the reason why people have failed to discover the beauties in which pure music abounds is, in great measure, to be found in the modern tendency to regard music as esthetics, of the sensuous (or sound) element and its disdainful pushing aside of the act of hearing in order to express feelings.

A Musical Philosopher

The joke is that as an apostle of "pure" music Handsbick championed the retrospective Brahms, who demanded that his music be heard "externally" quoted and relations of sound in which Mozart, for example, found an inexhaustible and, one may add, quite legitimate musical delight. A natural austerity drove Brahms, a Teuton of Teutons, to the more complicated and exacting rewards of the intellect. In the monumental Passacaglia of the Fourth Symphony he offers us a sort of musical tractatus logico-philosophicus. He burrows into, and hares to our straining ears, the logical structure of musical language itself.

And if, as some argue, all philosophy is really "critique of language," then Brahms is a true musical philosopher. He poses a proposition—a musical theme or figure—shows us its logical articulations, its multiple inferences, implications, associations and so forth, with the easy power of an intellectual giant. In the end his listener may ask a little uncomfortable question: "What is the point of all this?"

Stravinsky's Concerto. And unless one pulls down a mental shutter there is no denying the sheer exhilaration and artistry of Stravinsky's five-year-old Concerto, with its delightful musical content between the eighteenth and the twentieth centuries. Handsbick probably would have been horrified by this work, which conforms so strictly to his theory of esthetics. The essence of music, he said, is sound and motion—a fact which many composers of

the romantic period forgot altogether. He claimed that the nature of the beautiful in music is, must be, specifically musical. Stravinsky's standpoint is exactly described in the elucidatory passage following that statement: "The beautiful is not contingent upon, or in need of any subject introduced from without, but that it consists wholly of sounds artistically combined. The ingenious co-ordination of intrinsically pleasing sounds, their consonance and contrast, their flight and re-approach, their increasing and diminishing strength—this is it, which in free and unimpeded forms, presents itself to our mental vision."

It is Stravinsky's preoccupation with these free and unimpeded sound forms—apart from any presentation of thought and emotion not essentially musical—his sensitivity, in fact, to pure musical form and color, which has, in spite of the persevering abuse of old-fashioned writers, made him the example of the younger generation. The London performance of the Concerto was followed by those critical "reactions" which are now as punctual and familiar as the letters which indicate business men writing to The Times about Mr. Epstein's latest piece of sculpture.

The orchestral part obviously needed more rehearsal. There were too many instances of players "feeling" their way in and at the end of more than one passage the composer (at the piano) was there first. Attention, by the way, must be drawn to some patches of wonderful color in the Larghetto.

The "Roman Festivals"

What is to be said of Respighi's "Roman Festivals"? A work composed last year which had its first performance by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony under Toscanini a few months ago. The program told us that the great Italian conductor afterward played it in four or five other American cities on a tour undertaken with the same orchestra, whereupon he placed the material, which was still then in manuscript, at the disposal of Eugene Goossens, who after a performance in St. Louis, Mo., brought it to Europe. Europe, as someone near the present writer remarked rather unkindly, is at this time of year full of conductors looking for works.

"Roman Festivals" may be commended to those who revel in the "1812" Overture and the storm fantasies of popular organ recitalists. It actually makes more noise than any other music I have heard. Such listeners will no doubt enjoy the "musical" representation of the roaring of wild beasts, the chant of the Christian martyrs, the "threatening sky," the clanging bells, the trotting horses, the distant fanfare and hunting calls and all the other old familiar descriptive ingredients with which the composer makes a Roman Bank Holiday. Was it wholly a trick of the imagination and did the quickness of the hand deceive the eye, when one saw the conductor making a circular movement as if grinding a fabulous barrel-organ? Respighi's technical skill is unquestionable, but such a primitive aesthetic is in these days a curious phenomenon. One little expected to encounter Stravinsky at the Piazza Navona. In the fun of the fair music, however, we see quite a lot of him, and in an unbroken "Petrovka." Nowadays no composer seems to dream of going to a fair without first asking Stravinsky to come and bring his organ with him.

As a conductor Mr. Goossens has developed wonderfully, but technically and artistically, his Brahms, particularly the Passacaglia, was not only a solid but a brilliant piece of work.

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FRANZ LEHÁR

Goethe via Lehár

By PAUL BECHERT

Vienna. WHEN Franz Lehár set out in collaboration with two crafty librettists, to make the revered figure of Goethe the central person of a "song play," some reservations seemed well in place. Now that we have seen the play that resulted from the combined efforts of three worthy and esteemed authors of repute, there is no end to wondering how the play, which is a sentimental tenor lover indulging in sweetish ballads, is an unpleasant sight. And unpleasant, though occasionally diverting, is the spectacle of a man who is an artist in a sense, and a musician. He differs widely from that type of twentieth century operetta manufacturer who "composes" his music with one finger on the piano keys, and leaves the task of harmonizing and orchestrating his tunes to routine and poorly paid craftsmen. Lehár has musical taste, his music is never obvious, never cheap, and is always extremely well constructed, though his inventive powers began to lag some years ago.

Only recently, Lehár has been credited with the proud statement that he alone of all operetta composers of the day endeavors to place characters who behave logically on the operetta stage; and that he alone of all his colleagues strives to write "grand operetta music in operetta."

All of which is true, and all of which discloses his fundamental mistake, his harmonic logic and his playing havoc with grand opera and its sham logic. That was the recipe of Offenbach, greatest of operetta writers. Lehár, lacking Offenbach's "esprit," follows rather the doctrine of Johann Strauss, whose grand operetta operettas—"Die Fledermaus" and "The Gipsy Baron"—started all this trouble of "logical" and "deep" operetta. It remained for Lehár, father of the twentieth century type of Viennese operetta, to add the touch of the tragic; which is still more out of place in this species. With so much tragedy and grand operetta bombast going on in operetta, no wonder that the more inventive of our young operetta composers—witness Křenek, Hindemith, Weill—have turned to the grotesque and burlesque for the new type of opera.

Lehár, with his keen sense for public taste, feels that the traditional type of operetta—the one which has long been the staple of the operetta stage—has reached its end. He has broken away from the "tragic" completely. He felt, however, that a return to the obviously wholesome and innocent entertainment of our forefathers would be a happy and promising offset to current tendencies. The result of such wisdom is "Friederike," the "Goethe operetta."

Nor could she be deprived of the credit imputed to her by the Covent Garden press department for being "one of the world's great singers at the age of 31," or quoting a New York critic) the honor of being considered "the greatest singer among the members of the Metropolitan Opera Company and the unrivaled artist who makes golden the age in which she lives." All this and much

which is Lehár's latest work. It has qualities which would have pleased our grandfathers, and the same qualities still appeal to a certain sentimentally inclined portion of the present-day public. It is doubtful, however, whether our grandfathers would have borne with the same complacency the disrespect to a genius like Goethe.

Her third test was made in a very different rôle. It is a far cry from Norma to La Gioconda, but Miss Ponselle emerged triumphantly because the modern character suited her and brought into play the more prominent facets of her brilliant talent. Here the restless glances, the melodramatic gestures, the quick changes from filial tenderness to angry jealousy and despair seemed to fit naturally into the picture. The scorn and contempt that were too much for the real Norma suffered for the gentler tortures poured forth by the Venetian street-musician. The more flamboyant nature of the music brought out on the whole a stronger level of tonal power and less reliance on the passage after passage of operatic procedure which used to put a Covent Garden reputation in the forefront of a prima donna's career. As we are quite well aware, the necessity for a letter of recommendation from this side vanished by degrees in the opening decade of the present century, since when the various American impresarios have made their selection of talent from original sources without the intervention of an operatic "clearing house." The consequence of this has been that most of the distinguished newcomers heard in London during the post-war period have been singers who were previously well known in the United States. So numerous, in fact, have they been that it is scarcely worth while to mention them by name.

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Happily the danger of disappointment where so much is promised and expected was in this instance successfully averted. We found ourselves listening to a singer of altogether exceptional gifts—a singularly pure, rich, even voice of very individual quality, managed with a varied range of expression, and particularly beautiful in the lower registers. In regard to sheer vocal attainment, Miss Ponselle's initial effort told us all that we needed to know; for by her rendering of "Casta diva," a new Norma must either stand or fall, and the result in this case was an instant triumph where the majority of Normas before her, like so many female Beckmessers, have ignominiously failed. Hence, no doubt, the extreme rarity of a Norma in the royal line of Pasta, Grisi, Tietjens and Lilli Lehmann, to whose illustrious names one imagines that that of Rosa Ponselle ought now in a sense to be added, high though the compliment may sound.

Let it be remembered, however, that there is more to the achievement of a truly "great" Norma than the capacity for doing justice to "Casta diva." In the working out of the tragedy which starts from Norma's discovery of Pollio's treachery with Adalgisa; in the pathetic incidents where her rival deters her from taking the lives of her children; and above all in the final episode of her supreme act of self-sacrifice—in these successive stages of the drama something beyond merely lovely singing and effective acting is essential. To say that Miss Ponselle gave us something in these matters would be to say too much. She satisfied both eye and ear without revealing the touch of genius, the thrill of tragic grandeur, the nobility of conception and execution, that the present writer found so unforgettable in the Norma of Tietjens.

"La Gioconda." Her third test was made in a very different rôle. It is a far cry from Norma to La Gioconda, but Miss Ponselle emerged triumphantly because the modern character suited her and brought into play the more prominent facets of her brilliant talent. Here the restless glances, the melodramatic gestures, the quick changes from filial tenderness to angry jealousy and despair seemed to fit naturally into the picture. The scorn and contempt that were too much for the real Norma suffered for the gentler tortures poured forth by the Venetian street-musician. The more flamboyant nature of the music brought out on the whole a stronger level of tonal power and less reliance on the passage after passage of operatic procedure which used to put a Covent Garden reputation in the forefront of a prima donna's career. As we are quite well aware, the necessity for a letter of recommendation from this side vanished by degrees in the opening decade of the present century, since when the various American impresarios have made their selection of talent from original sources without the intervention of an operatic "clearing house." The consequence of this has been that most of the distinguished newcomers heard in London during the post-war period have been singers who were previously well known in the United States. So numerous, in fact, have they been that it is scarcely worth while to mention them by name.

But, on the other hand, the present season has brought a fresh experience in the advent of a "star" who was not only American by virtue of reputation, but of birth, training and experience as well. Rosa Ponselle did not arrive via Paris, Berlin, Milan or Vienna, as did Minnie Hauk, Lillian Nordica, Emma Eames or Louise Homer in days of yore. Her name might indicate an Italian origin (even though its accepted pronunciation in two syllables makes it sound intriguingly French), without altering the historical fact that she was born at Meriden, Conn.

Exceptional Gifts. Nor could she be deprived of the credit imputed to her by the Covent Garden press department for being "one of the world's great singers at the age of 31," or quoting a New York critic) the honor of being considered "the greatest singer among the members of the Metropolitan Opera Company and the unrivaled artist who makes golden the age in which she lives." All this and much

One Opera, One Orchestra

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York. ONE of each type of musical institution seems to suffice here—one opera company and one orchestra. Let a second try to come into existence, something happens; not immediately, but after a year, two years, 10 years or 50. It may flourish for a longer or a shorter while, and then it languishes and finally succumbs. For to all appearances, that is how New York as a community is constituted. When they find they have a troupe of singers or a body of instrumentalists of the first rank beyond any dispute, they renew their subscriptions and stay content. Seeing no reason for supporting that which can only be inferior, they are rather likely to let new enterprises go begging.

To recall how matters have worked, take first grand opera. From the time that form of diversion was introduced into the city by Garcia in 1825, until the eighties, a succession of companies carried on their ministrations, none becoming permanent. But when the Metropolitan Opera attained the top mark of achievement with a repertoire of French, German and Italian works, including the music-dramas of Wagner, there happened the inevitable thing. The public gave the Metropolitan its allegiance for good and all. Since then, other organizations have arisen and certain of them have flourished brilliantly for a period, the most notable of them being Oscar Hammerstein's Manhattan Opera.

Nothing, however, big or little, has held through. The great Stony Point scheme materialized to scarcely more than a scenic workshop, where stage settings were constructed and painted but not for Stony Point itself, but for the Metropolitan. The San Carlo Grand Opera Company seemed at one time to be lastingly established with an autumn season in New York and a winter season in London. But Fortune Gallo, the director, built a theater in the Broadway quarter and got diverted out of his original course. The name of San Carlo disappeared for a year and a long day from the playbills.

Then, in regard to orchestral music, has that had quite the same history, somebody will query, as opera. Yes, precisely; and though the rule was greatly strained, it did not break. From late in the seventies until a few seasons ago, the New York Symphony Orchestra managed to thrive along with the orchestra of the Philharmonic Society. But for the greater part of that time the two aggregations were on nearly the same artistic footing. Truth to tell, there was little remarkable about either of them. People liked them both very well indeed, without displaying extraordinary enthusiasm for one or the other. The moment, however, the Philharmonic took to doing great things in a great way, putting itself among the first three or four orchestras of the United States, a change of disposition occurred. Everybody wanted to hear the Philharmonic. Again, perhaps, the public gave its allegiance for good and all. The New York Symphony took second place, not held that long. It suffered itself to be merged, dissolved, let everybody choose his own word.

So one orchestra makes the sum

NEW YORK CITY
Enma Bruns
CANDY AND FAVOR SHOPPE
Assorted

THE HOME FORUM

The Old Lure of Fiction

A FILE of books lay in disarray, splashing their variegated colors over the library desk. The librarian in answer to my question looked full at me, and waving her white hand over the books said: "The demand is for fiction. It is a pity no doubt, but what can be done about it? It is novels all the time, novels, novels, novels, 'till I replied, 'novels and publishers evidently know their respective crafts and all the laws of attraction; the red, blue, green, and orange colors seem to predominate, and there is something haphazard in those colors. And I should say I said lifting one of the books, 'that the authors certainly show the skill of their kind in the impressive and catchy titles with which they adorn their tale. Externally at least everything is well done. But in the struggle to give a book individuality I note that what is largely achieved is a great measure of uniformity. It is a pity that the spectrum has no more colors, and that the English language has no more words."

At this juncture a lady came into the library with a basket of books, which she carefully deposited one by one upon the library desk. She then proceeded to examine the pile that lay close at her right hand. First she took up a red one, scanned its title, flipped its pages momentarily, then dropped it for an orange one, which she treated likewise. The next book was a bright blue, but she as quickly ran through it, and turned to a green. Something about the green book pleased her, for she looked at the last page—for the happy ending! It apparently was not there. So, after turning all the books over, like remnants on a bargain counter, she went in search of pasture new. I do not doubt that she in due course filled her basket and went home to read about what lies at the foot of the rainbow!

What I saw of this scene started a train of thought. So that upon reaching home, I was plagued with a quotation:

"I have given me so much pleasure that I feel I am in danger of falling into extravagance when I speak of it. The pleasure has gone on increasing, and is stronger now than ever. Of many things we grow weary in the course of years, but nowadays I have a greater happiness in reading than ever I had before, and I am thankful that this is so. For reading is not an expensive nor an unreachably pleasure. It is within the power of all to get the joy of reading, and the independence of reading, for it means a great deal of independence and separation from care. Besides, it is an elevating pleasure if the books are rightly chosen, and ought to brighten and purify the character. It is always more pleasant to meet with one who is not a bookman than with one who is not. I always feel safe and comfortable and happy in the presence of anyone who is fond of reading."

This is from one of the greatest bookmen of his time, Sir William Robertson Nicoll. Every lover of books will echo his words. Books lend themselves to the profitable use of time, to the profitable use of conversation; they widen and mellow the judgment, they ripen endurance, they broaden one's horizon. And Fenelon exclaimed that he would barter the crowns of all the kingdoms of the empire "in exchange for my books and my love of reading." The act of reading is most wonderful. In it we can see a person think. His thoughts are like clock-work. We look at the series of letters and at their magic. Spare melts, time rolls back, the golden gates of human existence open into tremendous vistas. What is better than a book written by a great master of thought, a book which now rises into sublimity as the mountains take the dawn, and ever and anon breaks into the beauty of summer meadows down thick with sun dust.

When I was a lad it seems to me that there was a great deal of bookishness. Books were fewer and rarer, and they seemed to lend distinction to human living. Conversation was often of a very elevated kind. Among the things to the discredit of the automobile is that its noise has scared good conversation away. You might think it would be the friend, but it is actually the enemy of books. Largely, I suppose, because the automobile means haste and restlessness which destroy good reading. Yet while there is less bookishness there are more people who read books than ever before. This on considered reflection seems to me a happy augury for the future.

But to return to the "novels, novels, novels" of the Librarian. Do we read too much fiction? Scarcely can a satisfactory answer be given till we understand what fiction actually is. The great, enduring, satisfying studies of human life have been fiction. Sometimes they have been written in elegant prose, strong, sinewy, supple; again, touched with the glory of imagination they have soared in lovely poetry. I acknowledge that multitudes read rubbish. But any day these same multitudes may be caught in the toils of an enduring piece of fiction that makes a worthy contribution to the sum of human knowledge.

Further, the great reading of the world has always been fiction, whether told orally, written, or printed. It will ever be so, because adults are only grown-up children when all is said and done, and they like a story. Mr. Basil Thomson has told that "the Fijians will tell of gods and giants and canoes greater than mountains, and of women fairer than the women of these days, and of things so strange that the jaws of the listener will fall apart." There you have the lure of fiction—gods and canoes and giants magnified to immense proportions, the jaws of the listener apart! "Tell us a tale," cries humanity the world over from Homer to Scott, from Chaucer to E. M. Dell.

A step further. The finest fiction calls for a sense of form, a mastery of technique, a skilled and high craftsmanship. There is an attraction about form in whatever branch of art it is used. Form affects people more than color. They generally see the picture before they notice the tints. They see a sign, an emblem, an object before they see its polychrome elements. The form of fiction is its most powerful element in its lure upon both the imagination and emotion of the reader.

"It is novels, novels, novels"—is it? Then do not let us despair of the reading public! The grain of modern existence makes it even desirable that people be carried out of themselves, as the saying is; that they should forget their cares, whilst they wander in the world of imagination. Many people read to be instructed, some to be amused, some for elevation of character, some to sport and cultivate their imaginations, some to acquaint themselves with the social ideals of their time, some to better their manners and morals, some to relieve the tedium of the hours. But for whatever cause they read, they are willing to discuss it with Robinson Crusoe and Captain Marryat? Who of us has not been wiser and better for reading Ivanhoe, Lorna Doone, Westward Ho, Adam Bede, Vanity Fair? The fiction writers find us with literary appetites love them—almost all women; a vast number of clever, hard-headed men."

J. M.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Clay Modeling

An artist molded a flower—
Though his purse was bare.
He fashioned it into his room that
was bare.

And his heart that was bare,
Was lighter and brighter
From having it there.
It is strange what a figure from clay
can do.

It seemed that the flower the artist
had modeled

Grew,
Till his room was filled
With soft radiance and fragrance.
And his heart was a garden of
exquisite bloom.

From one flower molded out of the
clay.

ESTELLE THOMSON.

Growing the "Glad"

The happy thought which changed
cumbrous "gladioli" into shorter
"glad" had behind it something more
than getting rid of an awkward word
with an element of uncertainty as to
its pronunciation. The controversy
between gladioli and gladio-lus
was settled at once with the shorten-
ing of the name of one of our most
popular flowers to plain "glad."

"Glad" aptly applies to this orna-
ment of the garden, for no flower
lifts its spike of gorgeous blooms to
the blue of the summer sky with
more joyous pose than this favorite
of many colors. Joseph's coat
scarcely could compare with the
great variety of hues of the "glad"
garden.

My most satisfactory visit to the
"glad" garden is during the first
hour after daybreak, when "in the
calm and freshness of the morn'"
they seem to take on added charm.
Lusty bees are beginning to stir
amid the delicate blooms; the stately
stalks, invigorated by the cool and
damp of night, stand fresh and crisp,
and in the sunless light of early
morn the colors stand out with a
vividness not apparent when the sun
floods the garden with its yellow
glow. What joy to move among the
serried rows, eagerly looking for
some brilliant bloom newly opened
to the searching light! Truly, the
"glad" grows before him the
prospect of continuous delight
from the end of July to the end of
September, if, to prolong the season
of its beauty, he has planted the bulbs
at intervals.—ALBERT F. GILMORE, in
The New England Gladioli Society
Year Book.

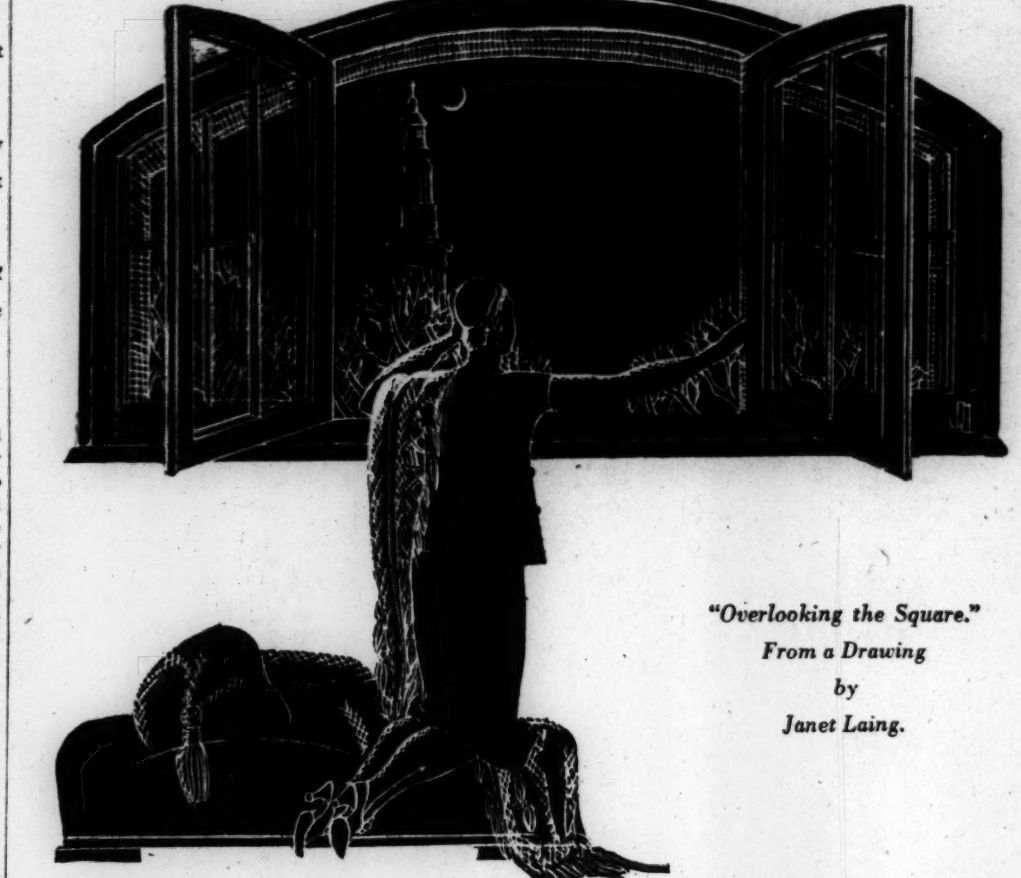
When the Desert Blossoms

In that wide arid region where the
colorful Chocoma Range rises
majestically on the southern rim, Moosom
time has come again, and the Colo-
rado desert is awake after months of
passive brown somnolence. On sun-
baked shrubs and prickly cactus,
which have appeared dry for days,
and on green years, brilliant flowers
and vivid green, lacy leaves are ap-
pearing as if by magic.

There is a delightful, unexpected
haste shown by slow-growing desert
vegetation during the flowering sea-
son. It seems as if each plant has
set out to rival its neighbor in the
rapid development of rosy buds,
satiny-petaled flower, bean-like pod,
or symmetrical seed cup. Tiny green
grasses, only a few inches high,
shoot up through the sand, open a
blue face toward the turquoise sky,
develop a wee seed vessel, and then
wither away to a golden brown
shred all in the space of a few weeks.
Tufts of bunch grass and desert
flowers appear suddenly to carpet
brown areas with a beautiful living
green. Scarlet and yellow silken
flowers appear on contorted cactus
branches and bushy shrubs, and dis-
tinctly unexpected in waste places.
Great shaggy yuccas, known to the
plantsman as Joshua trees, are bloom-
ing again. A cluster of waxen,
tulip-like flowers nod high above the
low tipped, spiny shaft which opens a
bunch of rattling seed pods—the re-
mains of last year's splendor. The
agaves or wild century plants are
also sending forth great spikes of
cream-colored bells which exhale a
fragrant, spicy perfume.

The saguaro, a gigantic cactus
branched like a tree, is now exhibit-
ing large, showy, light-colored flow-
ers which seem to grow directly
on the stem and close to the prickly
arms. Later the fruit will take the
place of the flowers, and when ripe,
the Indians will journey far to
gather it, a luxury.

From the barren branches of the
slender Palo Verde trees the gay
yellow flowers are starting to open.
The prickly warts of the cacti are
now covered with bright yellow and
orange blossoms, and big-bodied insects
are busy with them. The desert
has been placed a-top of each dry cactus
to beckon desert insects. The silvery
gray arrowweed, beneath which the
long-tailed kangaroo rat has his hole,
around which he had played in his
boyhood, and which Boccaccio has
made famous, really interested me
more than the cathedral. It lies right
under the pavement of the street,
under the sunshine, without any shade
of trees about it, or any grass, except
a little that grows in the crevices of
its stones; but the shape of its stone-
work would make it a pretty object
in an engraving. As I lingered round
it I thought of my own town-pump
in old Salem, and wondered whether
my townspeople would ever point it
out to strangers, and whether the
stranger would gaze at it with any
degree of such interest as I felt in
Boccaccio's well. O, certainly not;
but yet I made that humble town-
pump the most celebrated structure
in the good town. A thousand and
a thousand people had pumped there,
merely to water oxen or fill their tea-
cups; but when once I grasped the
handle, a rill gushed forth that
meandered as far as England, as far
as India, besides tasting pleasantly in
every town and village of our own
country. I like to think of this, so
long after I did it, and so far from
home, and am not without hopes of
some kindly local remembrance of
this score.—From "The Heart of
Hawthorne's Journals," edited by
Newton Arvin.



"Overlooking the Square."

From a Drawing

by

Janet Laing.

THE room must have been used
as a nursery, away at the top
of the house here, with these
curved bars in front of the wide
arched window which opens in a
double casement into the room. The
first children to climb up to it were
dressed in long pantalons with per-
haps a ruffled shirt for the boys, and
long skirts for the little sister who,
greatly hampered by them, would
still climb up with her brothers to
enjoy the view; and although that
was more than a century ago, the
picture they saw from the window
was not so very unlike this today.
The clouds roving the sunny sky
seem to steer softly behind the Tower
of the Winds, its base hidden in the
waving green of the plane trees in
the Square below. Today there are
red buses hidden in them too, in a
restless race with all the traffic of
Euston Road, but it is easy to see
them, with our elbows on the window
ledge.

Perhaps the sparrow's nest rock-
ing there opposite the window is
one of a long line of nests proudly
dating back, like the house, to a
fashionable beginning in the time of
the Regency, before the little pant-
loon people grew up to Dundreary
whiskers and crinolines.
St. Pancras Church across the
Square was new then, and visitors
to the nursery would love to tell
them that it was an exact copy of
the perfect little Erechtheum in the
Athenian Acropolis; that the grace-
ful tower reproduced the Tower of
Winds there, and that the group of
sturdy stone gentewomen with
baskets on their heads was called in
Ancient Greece the Porch of the
Maidens. Meanwhile, Mother would
recall the fashionable crush at the
church's opening and the tearing of
her India muslin in the crowd.
Then perhaps in later years the
room was used for a servant's bed-
room, and the little maid who had

worked all day long with the others
below-stairs, running up and down
between the kitchen and the dining
room, and the first floor withdrawing-
room and bedroom floors, would lean
her arms like this to rest and dream
as the moon rose. Perhaps if she was
only the Twenties it would be the
back bedroom and she would look
out over the fields to Hampstead
Heath and Highgate Village, for the
Iron Horse had not yet panned his
way to Euston and brought the
houses crowding round his track.
So, while the old house talks of a
century and more ago, the dusk
draws round the silvery tower and a
tranquil star comes out. The traffic,
brightly lit now, rolls on its noisy
way; and in endless variety of mood,
in summer dusk as now, and on wet
nights, with the buses reflecting the
double in the roadway's tarry dew,
the window frames a picture of the
timeless ideal of beauty towering
over the stream of racing progress
that is our own day.

"Herrens Herlighed skal aabenbares"

Oversettelsen af Artiklen om Christian Science findes paa Engelsk
paa denne Side

UNDER en religiøs Konference,
som fandt Sted i Washington,
D. C., blev der fremlagt en
Kendelse, som indeholdt følgende
Erklæring: "Medens Troen paa et
hvilket som helst formodet Løge-
middel maake kan frembringe nogen
Virkning, bliver en levende Tro paa
Gud, saaledes, som den blev aaben-
baret for Kristus, efterfulgt af Resultat-
tater, der er mere sikre og ved-
varende, og som er af mere indly-
sende aandelig Karakter." En saadan
Meningsstyring betegner visse-
lig stor Forandring i Verdenstanken
med Hensyn til den helbrede-
nde Kraft i Troen paa Gud, og viser
til Opfyldelsen af Esajas Profeti:
"Herrens Herlighed skal aaben-
bares."

Mange af os kan huske, at i tidli-
gere Dage blev "det aandelige" ikke
saa frit diskuteret som nu til Dags.
Egentlig kunde det den Gang for
nogle af os nærmest synes generende
at tale frit om Gud. Denne Fortælle-
skildres ikke alene Udsælgelse
med Hensyn til aandelige Ting, men
ogsaa den Kendsgerning, at vi havde
lært, at Gud var et opøjet, Væsen,
som boede langt borte fra os i en
fjern Himmel. Der var liden For-
staaelse af hans Slægtsskab med
Mennesket. Men nu til Dags er der
en bemærkelsesværdig aandelig Op-
vågning i den religiøse Tanke, og
vor aandelige Horizont er udvidet.

Et af Tegnene paa en saadan Op-
vågning er den forøgede Interesse
for Bibelen. Det Lys, som i de senere
Aar er kastet over Bibelen gennem
Christian Science Læren, har gjort
mange til at sprede den Traditionen
Tage, som fører dem til at se Bibelen
aandelig Betydning. En Kendskab
til Gud er, hvad Menneskeheden
højlig tiltrækker; og Bibelen har
bestaaet gennem Tidsaldrerne, fordi
den, foruden at aabenbare Guddom-
mens Natur, er Udtryk for Men-
neskeheden aandelige Erfaringer i
deres Sagen efter Gud.

Menneskehedert gentager stadigt
Jobs Udraab: "Gid jeg kunde kende
og finde ham og komme til hans
faste Bølge!" Som Svar paa dette
menneskelige Behov kommer Chris-
tian Science med sin medfølelse
Deltagelse. Lærebogen i Christian
Science "Science and Health with
Key to the Scriptures" af Mary
Baker Eddy er i Sandhed en "Nøgle,"
hvormed vi kan opklukke de Vidskoms-
kens, Trøstens og Glædens Skat-
kammer, som Bibelen indeholder. Gen-
nem Studiet af denne Videnskabs
vinder vi den aandelige Forstaaelse
af Gud som den stedsnærværende
guddommelige Kærlighed, der hel-
breder Sygdom og Synd og over-
vinder Dødt. Nu om Stunder ser vi
Bibelen i et nyt Lys. Vi lærer, at
disse Løfter ikke er for en Tid
længere fremover, ikke for et taget
"Her-efter," men at de naturligt
bliver opfyldte som Resultat af at
kende og elske Gud.

Mrs. Eddy, Opdageren og Grund-
læggeren af Christian Science, skri-
ver i "Miscellaneous Writings" (Side
5): "Mødte bør være i Stand til at
frembringe fuldkommen Sundhed og

"The glory of the Lord shall be revealed"

DURING a religious conference
held in Washington, D. C., a
report was submitted on the
subject of Christian healing which
contained the following statement:
"While faith in any supposed remedy
produces some effect, vital faith in
God, as revealed to Christ, is fol-
lowed by results which are more sure,
more lasting, and of a more evidently
spiritual character." Such an ex-
pression of opinion certainly indi-
cates a great change in the world's
thought regarding the curative power
of faith in God, and points to the fu-
lfillment of Isaiah's prophecy, "The
glory of the Lord shall be revealed."

Many of us can remember former
days when "the things of the Spirit"
were not discussed as freely as they
are today. In fact, to some of us it
might then have seemed almost im-
possible to speak freely of God.
This reticence was due not only to
shyness regarding spiritual things,
but also to the fact that we were
taught that God was an august Being
who dwelt far apart from us in a dis-
tant heaven. There was little recog-
nition of His relationship to man. But
today there is a noticeable spiritual
awakening in religious thought, and
our spiritual horizon has widened.

One of the signs of such an awak-
ening is an increased interest in the
Bible. The light which has been
thrown on the Bible in recent years
through the teachings of Christian
Science has done much to dispel the
mist of tradition obscuring its spiri-
tual significance. A knowledge of
God is the great need of mankind,
and through the ages the Bible has
endured because, in addition to its
revelation of the nature of Deity, it
voices mankind's spiritual experi-
ences in its search after God.

The human heart still echoes Job's
cry, "Oh that I knew where I might
find him! that I might come even to
his seat!" In answer to this human

need Christian Science comes with
its compassionate appeal. The Chris-
tian Science textbook, "Science and
Health with Key to the Scriptures,"
by Mary Baker Eddy, is truly a "key"
with which we may unlock the treas-
ures of wisdom, comfort, and joy con-
tained in the Bible. Through the study
of this Science we gain the spiritual
understanding of God as ever present
divine love, who heals sickness and
sin, and overcomes death. We see the
promises in the Bible fulfilled today.
We learn that these promises are not
for a future time, for a dim hereafter,
but that they are naturally fulfilled
as the result of knowing and loving
God.

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and
Founder of Christian Science, writes in
"Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 8):
"Mothers should be able to produce
perfect health and perfect morals in
their children—and ministers, to heal
the sick—by studying this scientific
method of practising Christianity.
Many say, 'I should like to study, but
have not sufficient faith that I have
the power to heal.' The healing power
is Truth and Love, and these do not
fail in the greatest emergencies." To
those who fear that such knowledge
is too wonderful for them, and that
this Science requires more spiri-
tuality than they feel they are capable
of realizing, comes the reassurance
that this enlightenment is for "every
one that thirsteth." But there must
be a willingness to lay aside preju-
dice and intellectual pride, and a sin-
cere desire to seek Truth in humility.
The great Teacher of mankind said,
"Blessed are they which do hunger
and thirst after righteousness: for
they shall be filled."

One may have advanced far enough
in the knowledge of God to know that
it is imperative to live rightly; but
the need for God will never be wholly
satisfied until He is understood as
our Father-Mother. This knowledge
of God illumines duty with radiant
love, transforms one's whole outlook
on life, and brings greater freedom,
health, holiness.

Speaking of this regeneration Mrs.
Eddy writes (ibid., p. 15): "The new
birth is not the work of a moment.
It begins with moments and goes on
with years; moments of surrender to
God, of childlike trust and joyful
adoption of good; moments of self-
abnegation, self-consecration, heaven-
born hope, and spiritual love." When
we begin to recognize and cherish
such moments of spiritual thinking,
we find that the glory of God is re-
vealed in the healing of that which is
unlike good; the healing of pride and
resentment; of self-will, impatience,
and intolerance; of sickness and sin.
And so all the bitterness of human
sense melts away in the new under-
standing of Life as God.

(In another column will be found a trans-
lation of this article into Danish.)

THE JOY of being on the road again
was so intense and so overpowering,
the first day was spent driving on
while singing and laughing. When
the horses were being fed, the
Gypsies, with their women and chil-
dren, instead of sitting down to a
meal, danced wildly around an
imaginary camp-fire, and rolled
themselves on the grassy slope. . . .

We were up bright and early the
following morning. The Gypsies
seemed to have changed completely
over night; they were all so serious.
The day before, we had passed vil-
lages and towns without stopping;
now our vans stopped everywhere,
and the women spread farwise
through each village, canvassing
every door, telling fortunes, selling
baskets; while the men, whose trade
instincts had been feawakened
by the road after a winter of work in
shops and factories, were buying and
selling goats and calves and dogs
and cats and horses.

The second nightfall found us with
a rickety old Ford, which grunted,
shook, and snorted every time it
was made to go. I fell asleep im-
mediately. We had camped outside
Albany. No bed had ever been so
welcome as the bare ground under
me that night. Women and children
were sleeping all around me; some
of them had fallen asleep while
eating.

Yet in my sleep I heard the snort-
ing of the rickety little piece of ma-
chinery. At daybreak, when I
opened my eyes, I saw half a dozen
men busily engaged about the Ford.
They had been working the vehicle
night to put it in order. When it was
again started, it ran as smoothly as
it had run in its early youth.

Before the third sun had set, we
had three automobiles, among which
was a huge inviolate Packard, and
the rest of the motorcade of the Fords.
And that Packard was made to run
smoothly before the night was over
by the Gypsies, who displayed the
same ingenuity in repairing broken-
down old cars as they had displayed
for centuries in puckering up and
spritting up broken-down horses.

It took us three weeks to reach
Toledo, Ohio. By that time, there
wasn't a single horse or van in the
tribe. The four-footed animals had all
been traced and sold, and the four-
wheeled vehicles had been bought.
My Gypsy women friends had become
subdued. When we reached Toledo,
there was not a single scarlet scarf
around the women's heads. At least
two hundred American words had
gone into the Gypsy language which
my friends had been speaking among
themselves. The Gypsies were still
very gay, very spirited and happy;
but it was a different sort of gaiety.
With the change from horses to
automobiles something had gone out.
—KONRAD GREGOROVIC, in "The Story
of the Gypsies."

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ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

The Charm and Economy of Reproductions

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

OCCASIONALLY we learn of someone who hesitates to furnish a home in period furniture, thinking that it does not offer the comforts which modern styles do. Another objection which is sometimes mentioned is that the needs of present-day households are not met by the articles made by cabinet-makers of the eighteenth century. So far as comfort is concerned, it is certain that many people would desire no easier seat than the Queen Anne armchairs with their broad wings such as are shown in our illustration. Of course these are not overstuffed, like some of the thoroughly modern sort, but they do seem to offer all the ease that a person should want who is not sleeping. Armchairs of the type pictured date from the early 1700's. There are later forms almost as desirable, such as the wing chairs and the so-called Martha Washington models, which came along in 1780-1790.

The most enthusiastic lover of antiques must admit that early couches, sofas or settees have little to offer us in the way of ease, compared with the similar articles of present-day design. They are sometimes wholly lacking in upholstery, being softened for use by cushions liberally placed. These accessories seem to be quite enough for most occasions. At any rate, one has to come down to the Empire period before finding a piece of English drawing-room furniture which was made to recline on, for we assume that the daybed was a chamber article. Perhaps we may draw from this the conclusion that anything similar to a couch was then thought out of place outside a chamber. The settees that appear in all the styles from 1650 on are obviously intended merely to seat several persons.

Modern Needs Met by Old Designs

The needs of domestic living have become more and more complicated from 300 years ago to the present. Many articles which were thought indispensable 100 years back were unknown 100 years before that. It is inevitable that whoever tries to supply the wants of a modern living room with strictly Jacobean things will be in difficulties promptly. If he should choose things also from the times of Hepworth and Sheraton, he would find that home conveniences had become much more plentiful in those later years. So many new shapes had been designed by then that one hardly needs to do more than adopt them for other uses than those for which they were made, to find that they meet almost all our requirements.

Beside each of the easy chairs in the interior pictured, stands a small table, the one in the foreground of Jacobean type, with a top that is round when its leaves are raised. The other wing chair has by it a small table of different type, suggesting the Italian in its design. At the left of the fireplace is a much lighter construction in the Sheraton style, showing another form of these now much-used conveniences of the living room.

These Are All Reproductions

This entire room, paneling, paintings, mantelpiece and furniture, is a good illustration of the satisfaction which may be secured by the use of carefully chosen reproductions. By every test of superficial appearance and practical service and aesthetic satisfaction, there may be no difference in the use of the established standards of the finest original models. With high manufacturing skill available for copying old types, and with the prevailing knowledge among designers as to accurate period reproduction, the satisfaction available for the customer who wishes to use copies of admired styles.

Our illustration suggests another tendency of modern methods in home furnishings which is of considerable importance. It will be noticed that the different pieces belong to no single period. The armchairs already referred to follow the lines of 17th-18th; the small table in the foreground is Jacobean or perhaps 100 years earlier; of the date is the tall table at the extreme left, while in the corner near it is a bookcase which follows the fashions of 1780-90. Still another style appears in the pink seat with its fringed needlework

cover, for this belongs in the William and Mary category.

Flexibility Through Diversity

As I have mentioned before in these columns, such a grouping of styles in the same room produces a pleasant impression of flexibility or of natural ancestral development. Which way it might strike one would depend on his viewpoint. Certainly it is likely to seem to almost anyone as a bit artificial and museum-like, to see any room finished to the last detail in a single style such as Chippendale, Louis XV or early American. If an institution is devising an arrangement for exhibition purposes or for the benefit of students, its purposes would best be accomplished by having no discords in the pure harmony of its displays. It might bewilder a novice to find the conceptions of Robert Adam, Thomas Chippendale and Percier and Fontaine shown in the same apartment with such things as were new in the times of James I and Charles II.

But a home is quite a different place—or it should be—from a museum. Knowledge gained from photographs of fine English interiors, which have been occupied by the same families since the early 1600's, shows that each half century of family life is likely to have left its share of household belongings in sight. Dwellings of America, from New England to the Virginia, still occupied by their founder's descendants, have the same character in a lesser degree. These long established homes in both England and America thus hold survivals of some of their earliest furnishings, which have been supplemented by generation after generation with such needed contemporary additions as the occupants in turn might desire.

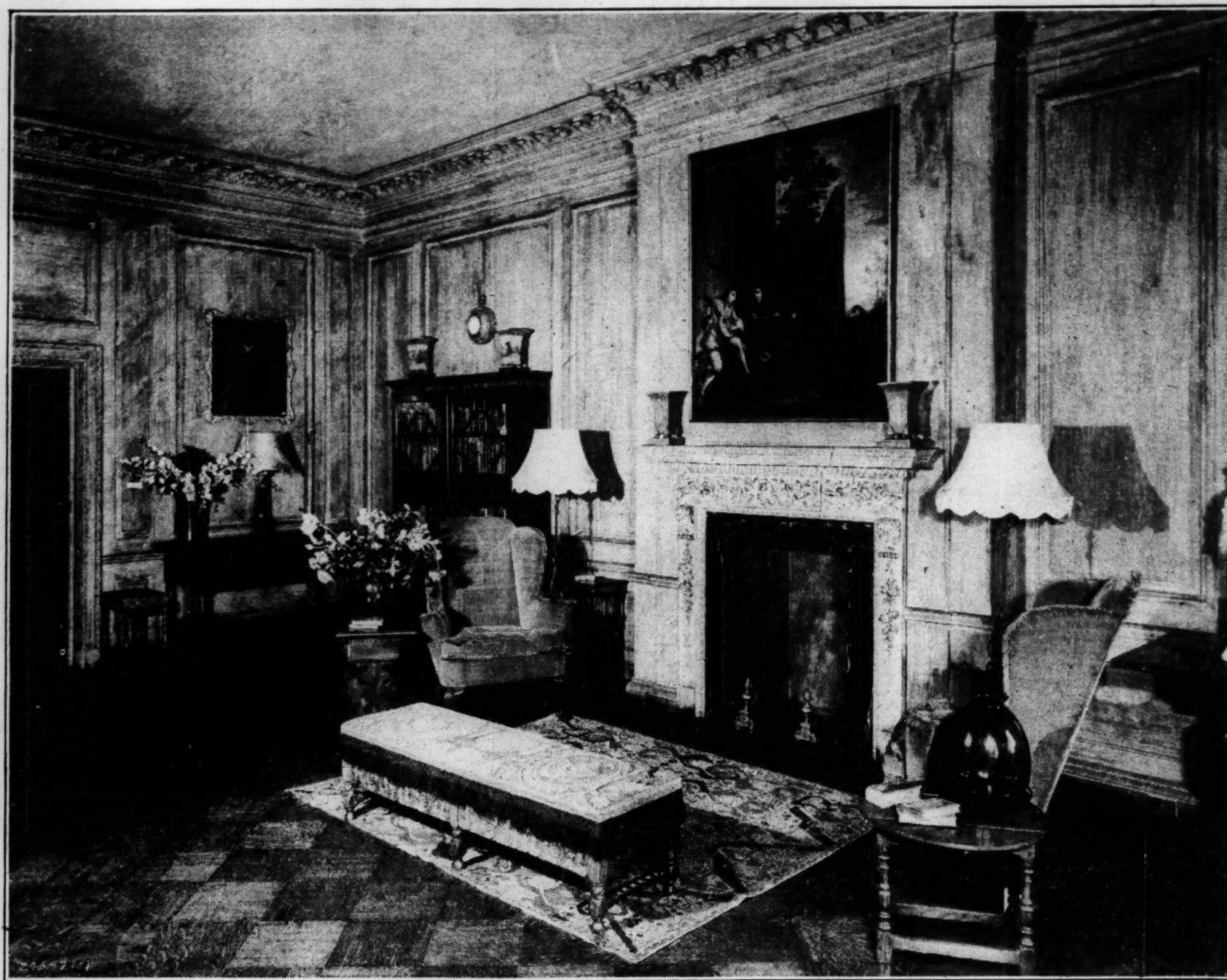
So the thoroughly comfortable and homelike arrangement which is pictured here stands for several of the accepted standards in the practice of interior decorating. The first is, of course, that the room should be ready to serve the needs of the household, within its designated purpose. Here is evidently a living room, the twentieth-century modest equivalent of the great hall of early English homes. Those who come here will gravitate to the open fire. On either side of its hearth and before it they will see seats which suggest both long and leisurely visiting, as do the armchairs, and brief and casual stopping as does the long bench. Vases and books and lights beside each easy chair lend their part to the unspoken invitation to remain here at ease with friends. The bookcase hints of quiet hours of reading. The intended uses of this room are thus obvious, and the conveniences for those uses are thoughtfully and agreeably supplied.

Another essential which has been explained at length is the avoidance of formality by the use of several styles in the different objects. The important and necessary notes of color are gotten by strategic use of the upholstery of the chairs, some of the same color in the rug, in the needlework and the seat fringe. This adds welcome liveliness to the dull richness of old oak, walnut and mahogany of the furniture itself.

Many readers of the Monitor, collectors of authentic antiques only, may think that copies of such things are always deplorable counterfeits. It seems to me that the sort of copies that are shown here are as far as possible from regrettable, and hardly anyone could be more of a stickler for high standards or have greater dislike for deception in this field than myself.

But these things are not made with the intention of deceiving. They are of a high standard, faithful copies of excellent old models that give to the rooms where they are placed the style and beauty that the originals would. They may be built so well that they are even more serviceable than similar things would be that were actually antique. And these reproductions sell at such moderate prices, as compared with the cost of the really old, that they are within the buying ability of a great many people who could never buy the better sort.

It is easy to agree with the conscientious collector or the ardent antiquarian who sees in these only the superficial, decorative and utilitarian qualities of furniture. Still, these qualities are the very objectives that impelled the old-time craftsmen. We who try to acquire only the sentimental value in things, to attach to it a sentimental value in addition—an entirely proper and certainly a delightful fancy, until we find it is likely to pull too hard on our pocketbooks.



An Interior That Shows What Effective and Satisfying Results May Be Obtained by the Use of Authentic Reproductions of Eighteenth-Century Styles

gether could not equal them in magnificence.

Here, at the exhibition, sparkling in the glass cases and looking as if they had been made only yesterday, were the tall beautifully engraved salt-cellar which in Tudor times marked the rank of the guest. This vessel, often a foot or more high, weighing several pounds, resembled nothing so much as the modern large sugar dredger. It was one of the earliest pieces made for the domestic table, the center of which it habitually occupied, inferior guests always sitting "below the salt."

Basins, Ancestors of Finger Bowls

Here, too, were the tall-stemmed steeples cups, their covers resembling church spires, and the famous round wooden bowls of the fifteenth century, the time of King Henry VIII and of Good Queen Bess, which were called mazers.

The rims of the bowls were bound with lovely engraved silver and the little raised disk inside the bottom of the bowl and called the boss or print, was like as not, enriched with lovely enameled depictions of the Crucifixion or the Virgin and Child Enthroned.

There were the rose-water basins and ewers which were used by guests at table to sweeten their fingers after dipping them in the food dish, before the introduction of the fork from Italy through France in early Stuart times. Such rose-water ewers and basins are passed round to this day at the high tables at Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

The beautiful Elizabethan scallop-shell-shaped spice boxes and the early Stuart sweetmeat dishes enameled with bunches of grapes and other designs, the ancient porringers, jugs, early candlesticks and a host of other marvels, any one of which would cause a sensation if offered for sale in the auction room, were here, too.

Loans of Royalty

The Queen had lent her treasured early Georgian toilet-boxes and such homely articles as a George II lemon-strainer and a George III fish-slice. The Prince of Wales showed his four precious small salt-cellars which belonged to his ancestor, George II, when he was Prince of Wales. They were made by the Huguenot refugee Pierre Platel, whose "P.L." maker's mark is sometimes mistaken for that of the great Paul Lamerie. The Prince also lent a set of his small tumbler-cups which resemble the

caps attached to the top of the modern vacuum flask.

One of the greatest gems of the exhibition was the "Archbishop Parker" silver-gilt rose-water dish and cover made in 1545 and lent by Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. A disk of champlevé enamel on the inside of this marvelous dish bore the inscription, "Mundus transit et concupiscentia ejus," with the Archbishop's initials and the date "1570" when he presented it at the age of 67.

The "Pax" From New College

Another gem—perhaps the greatest of all—was the unpretentious little silver-gilt pre-Reformation "pax," about the size and shape of a modern photograph frame, designed in London about 1525, and depicting in raised figures the Crucifixion. It came from New College, Oxford, and is the only English example of its kind in existence.

Wood was the most common material used for the pax in small parishes and ancient church inventories contain such entries as "ij lrytt paxbreds of tre."

Sometimes the most valuable were stolen, of which there is a reminder in Pistol's words in "King Henry V": "Fortune is Bard! 'tis toe and frowns on him."

For he hath stolen a pax, and hanged must 'a be."

The oldest piece shown was the early fourteenth century poculum



A Porringer of the Time of Charles II, Lent for Exhibition by Lord Derby

caritatis or cup of affection, a buffalo's horn with silver-gilt mounts resting on two reeded supports belonging to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where it has been ever since the year 1352.

Queen's College, Oxford, possessed a similar priceless horn. I may add that these horns in the credulous Middle Ages were popularly supposed to be the claws of that fabulous Greek monster with the head of an eagle and the body of a lion, called the gryphon or griffin; ostrich eggs in medieval documents were frequently and wrongly described as those of the same monster.



Ralph Wood Figures of a Goat and a Ram in Natural Coloring, Resting on Green and Brown Rustic Bases. Also a Setter, White Spotted With Black, Seated on a Green, White and Brown Cushion

The Year-Around Home by the Lake

IN A cranny of the deeply timbered shores of Lake Whatcom is the home which Florence and Jack discovered and rebuilt, about a mile and a half from the near-by city. And the fact that makes their new home so very attractive to themselves is, that they finished it at a moderate cost, and that it is largely the work of their own hands.

This is what they found, when they changed upon it during a launch cruise around the lake—the dilapidated shell of a summer home, half hidden in the growth of shrubbery and vines, and half hidden by the water's edge was an old boat house, which the beavers had filled with brush, to be their home.

A closer inspection made the house seem even bleaker. The roof was leaky; the porch supports were uncertain poles; there was no foundation except a few log supports; the kitchen stoop rested on the ground; the front steps, crumbling, to one end of the porch; the walls were thin, and the floors creaked eerily under curious footsteps. Only the lake, the distant hills loomed reassuringly. The massed clouds swung low. There was a fascination.

"Jack, I want to live here." "We can't afford a summer home." "No, I mean for the whole year." "It is as cold as a tent. We would freeze in the winter."

"It could be put into good shape and look, it is not more than a block from the paved highway." "It would cost more to fix it up than the place is worth."

"Not if we do most of the work ourselves. I wonder how much they ask for it."

All for \$1900

The idea gained favor with them. They both loved to live outdoors. Finally Jack found the owner. The price of the property, equal to three city lots in size, with the house and an old motorboat in the boathouse, was \$1900. Jack did some figuring. Five hundred dollars more would put it into livable condition, if he did most of the work himself. Within a week the first payment had been made and terms arranged.

A closer examination of their property revealed underneath the house a pump which supplied them with running water from the lake, also the source of drinking water for the city. Thus a very essential problem was solved. Jack attached an old electric motor at a low cost, and they were ready to have plumbing put in.

All of Jack's spare time went into the task of rebuilding their home. The bedroom came first. As he found it, there were two tiny apartments and a bath on the left side of the living room. He moved the partition back, which resulted in a larger bedroom, an ample closet, and a tiny hall leading to the bathroom.

Bedroom First, Then Kitchen

The kitchen came next. The kitchen there, too, was natural fir, varnished, but the walls were hung with blue and ivory washable wall paper. The one tiny window was replaced with a long, clear pane of glass just over the sink, allowing a beautiful view of the near-by grove that dish-washing became a pleasure instead of a task. On each side of the sink was a large drain board, beneath which were built-in cupboards for the kitchen utensils.

Then came the problem of a dining room, and it was solved in this way. One end of the long front porch was glassed in by the ingenious Jack, and lo, a dinette! A glassed, swinging door separated this from the kitchen, and yet permitted the light to go through. Then this wee room was done in ivory and jade green. The entire walls were done in ivory enamel, with bands of jade green, and the window seat and tiny borders of black, were caught back by green cuffs, to give charming views of the lake. Hanging baskets of ferns reflected the outdoor spirit, and gay cushions of vivid cretonne carried out the fresh color note.

Then, having completed the most necessary tasks, one memorable day they moved in. Everything was still in a grand confusion, but spring was calling, the outdoors was too fascinating to be wasted in town. And Florence wanted to be there to wield her paint brushes and to hang her curtains.

The living room began to prosper under their enthusiastic touches. Jack repainted the woodwork ivory, sealed the walls, covered them with felt paper and hired a paper hanger to cover them with cheerful paper, running to colors of blue, rose and cream. Pongee curtains, banded with rose and blue, and curtains of delectable blue monks' cloth for doorways added to the color. Jack supplied the window seat and bookcases, all finished in ivory.

The long porch became a glassed-in sun porch, delightful in its sunshine, cozy with wicker furniture and flowering plants.

Next the house was reshingled and stained red. And the whole outside of the house was shingled and stained green, with ivory and pale green trimmings. Jack did the part alone, also, a telephone and lights were installed to make their cottage modern.

The boathouse was cleared of its rubbish, the launch raised to the surface of the water, and the motor which he found in the attic installed. A neighbor donated a discarded float, which was anchored next to the boathouse and fastened more securely to the shore by means of long poles. The logs and driftwood which cluttered the shore line were salvaged for firewood. Then, in this sheltered bit of water between the

logs and float, they planted water lilies. Flower boxes bordered the float in festive manner.

Finally, they turned to the outside appearances of their grounds. About 40 feet from the house was an immense fallen log, with a passage way cut in the center, gate fashion. With this log as one side, the space was filled in with loam and a lawn was sown. Roses were planted at the edge of the bog, a path was formed to the boathouse, and unnecessary shrubbery was cleared away.

With the constantly increasing values of lake shore property, they can safely say that already their home has doubled in value. Best of all, they have exactly what they want. While some folks content themselves with building "castles in Spain," Jack and Florence, with much toil and economy and sacrifice of pleasure hours, have built themselves a home on the lake.

E. P. A.

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"Early American" in the Midwest

NORTHWEST of Chicago, out Harrington way, not far off the main roads, there is a bit of countryside that comes nearer to achieving the charm of Early Americana than perhaps anything west of the original 13 colonies. It has the flavor of the mellowed East, and to lend authenticity, as it were, a quaint old house that celebrated nearly 200 birthdays on Cape Cod. It has withstood the rigors of dismantling, removal and reassembling and has taken root in the midst of this rolling countryside where there are a number of nice old places with splendid farms and fine gardens.

Near by, quite in keeping with the colonial spirit, is a white frame house situated at the foot of a knoll between an oak grove and an orchard. A rock-and-water garden is in the foreground and, along the edge, a serpentine bed of glorious, colorful, giant zinnias. It is the Rustice country home, where the mistress played Aladdin in transforming a few old, tumble-down shacks into a gem of a place, charming in its simplicity.

With a patient carpenter to tear down, build, and rebuild according to her ideas, the transformation of the house was completed. Next, she turned her attention to the chicken house which she saved from demolition under a storm of protest. Approached by a winding stone stairway flanked by hardy perennials, with striped awnings and boxes filled with flowering plants at the windows, the guest house is really the "piece de resistance" of the place. Furnished in colonial furniture with flowered wall paper, hooked rugs, patchwork quilts and quaint bits of pottery, there is ample evidence that in the converting of the chicken house, Mrs. Rustice rubbed the lamp with extra vigor, for the hand of the Genii is apparent.

One successful remodeling job led on to another, with a repressed desire to own a tea room. Besides, in the background there was an old house on the Dundee Road, at one end of their 1000-acre farm. So a partnership was formed and soon Mrs. Rustice and an old-time friend, Mr. Hutchinson, were busy remodeling and enlarging the farmhouse.

The remodeling completed, the house furnished in antiques, quaint and interesting crockery, copper, brass and pewter to lend charm, and the tea room organized, the lady stepped out to leave the gentleman in charge.

There is a beauty and charm about the place which sets it entirely apart from the usual tea room, and it retains that atmosphere. Guests have the run of the house and may browse about to their hearts' content, enjoying the interesting things, the huge hearths, the collection of old china, the fine old clocks, the quaint sofas and chairs, the funny little china dogs and all sorts of things.

The prize possession of the house is an old bed bought by General and Mrs. U. S. Grant when they started housekeeping. Another prize is found in the Pine Room. It is a corner cupboard made by the slaves on the Jordan estate in Virginia.

The shop has been kept open all winter, and the thought stirs the imagination, for there was the possibility of Thanksgiving dinner in the country. Imagine enjoying an old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner, replete with all the choicest viands that are a part of the American tradition, served on old china, complemented by old pewter, vaseline glass, quaint dolphin candlesticks and linen, all quite in harmony with the drop-leaf table and the fiddle-back chairs of mahogany placed comfortably close to the hearth, where leaping flames reflect themselves in the polished brass warming pans and copper kettles that hang about. Within these walls are ample opportunities to steep oneself in the beauty, charm and gracious hospitality of long-ago epochs.

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35	35	35
66	65	65
47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
42 1/2	42 1/2	42
115 1/2	115 1/2	115
48 1/2	47 1/2	48
32	32	32

17½	17½	17½
15½	15½	15½
62½	61½	62½
1957	1948	1948

94	94	94
91 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	91
53 $\frac{1}{2}$	52	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
50 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
58 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	58
197	195 $\frac{1}{2}$	196
140 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$
45	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	45

73½	72½	73
32½	32½	32½
43	43	43
58	54	58
10½	10½	10½
51½	51½	51½
59½	58½	58½
33½	32½	32½
166	166	166
32½	32½	32½

63 $\frac{3}{4}$	61	63 $\frac{3}{4}$
97 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$
107	107	107
108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
114	114	114
45	44 $\frac{1}{4}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$
36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
10 $\frac{3}{4}$	207 $\frac{3}{4}$	209 $\frac{3}{4}$
47 $\frac{3}{4}$	47 $\frac{1}{4}$	47 $\frac{1}{4}$
200	197 $\frac{3}{4}$	200
95	192 $\frac{1}{2}$	195
697 $\frac{1}{2}$	077 $\frac{1}{2}$	697 $\frac{1}{2}$
405 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	40 $\frac{1}{4}$
22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$

41 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	44
21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	21
44 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	44
28 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{5}{8}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$
98 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$
62	62	62
92	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	92
64 $\frac{3}{4}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$
30 $\frac{3}{4}$	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	130
76	75	76

dividend. §Exc
s. aPayable in
28.

	High	Low
Ind.	4	3%
Ind.	18%	18%
g	18%	18%
g	57½	57½
ust. ..	14	14
s	7½	7½
t ...	84¼	82
....	42	44
Am. 355		340
nf.	106	106

ods..	29%	29%
l....	46%	46
	38%	38%
verage	15	15
	24%	22%
A....	67%	66%
B....	47	45%
A..	25	24%
B..	31	30
war	81%	7%
elds.	81%	81%
	54%	53%
es...	13%	13%

war.	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	90
pf.	103	103
.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
.....	280	278
.....	60	60
.....	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	29
.....	50	49
.....	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
er pf	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
.....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
nce.	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	41
.....	15	15

Ultra	35	35
...	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gas	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
...	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
rk...	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
t...	14	14
ad.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
...	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52
ts...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7
A...	10	10
...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
...	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
h...	60	60

...	9	9
...vt.	20	20
...	15 ¹ / ₄	15 ¹ / ₂
m...	66 ¹ / ₂	66 ¹ / ₄
t...	17	17
...	50	49 ³ / ₄
...	47 ¹ / ₈	46
...	42	40 ¹ / ₂
erp	50	50
...	20	20
t...	8	8
g...	21 ¹ / ₈	21
ow. 101	101	101

A	101	997 ₈
pf.	243 ₄	243 ₄
d	41 ₂	41 ₂
	64 ₂	641 ₂
tube	15 ₄	15
	43 ₈	41 ₄
st	42	391 ₂
less	73 ₈	73 ₈
A	47	47
A	237 ₄	237 ₄
	41 ₂	41 ₄
pf.	947 ₈	947 ₈
ates	12	11 ₄
A	451 ₂	45 ₄

... 151 $\frac{1}{2}$	146
pf 254	249
n... 52	48 $\frac{7}{8}$
pfn 127	124
... 67 $\frac{3}{4}$	66 $\frac{3}{4}$
PL 103 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
... 30	30
... 8	8
stock 32 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
... 86	84 $\frac{1}{4}$
... 106 $\frac{1}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{8}$
... 36 $\frac{7}{8}$	36 $\frac{7}{8}$
m... 79	78
ex... 43 $\frac{3}{8}$	43 $\frac{3}{8}$

...	47%	47%
...	31%	31%
...	118%	116%
...	290	290
...	101	101
...	25%	25%
...	10%	10%
...	14%	11%
...	12	11%
...	38	37%
...	21%	21%
...	135	135
...	16%	16
...	6%	6%

...	37	36 ^{1/2}
...	21 ^{1/4}	20 ^{3/4}
...	87 ^{1/2}	87
...	8 ^{1/4}	8
...	50 ^{1/4}	50 ^{1/4}
...	11 ^{1/4}	11 ^{1/4}
...	28 ^{1/4}	27 ^{3/8}
A.	39 ^{3/8}	38
W.	11 ^{1/2}	11 ^{1/2}
...	22 ^{3/8}	22 ^{3/8}
pf.	32	32
...	16 ^{3/8}	16
...	15	15
...	13 ^{3/4}	13 ^{3/4}

d	81½	8½
...166	166	1
ft	36¼	36¼
...12	11¼	
...15¼	15	
...73½	73	
...1¼	1¼	
...26½	25½	
e	127	129½
r	47½	46¾
rs	116½	115½
rts	6¾	5¾
pf1037	1037	1
2093	2051	

... 17%	17%
... 34%	33%
... 36%	36%
... 18%	18%
... 16	16
... 19%	18%
... 3	3%
... 35	35
... 27%	27%
... 28%	28%
... 48%	47%

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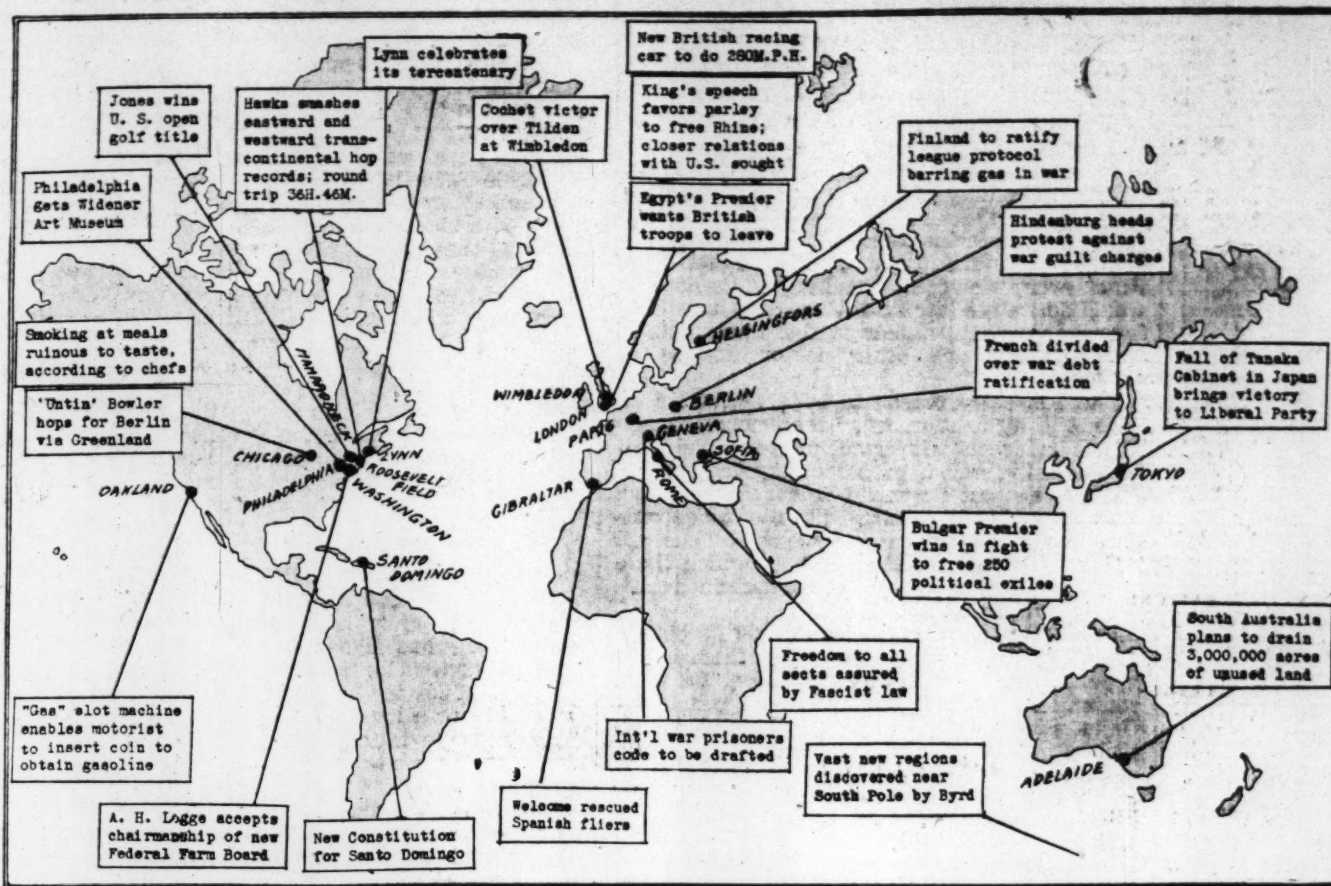
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DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance



Nothing to Fear

London

WALKING one day along a wooded country road among the Surrey hills, bounded on either side by grassy banks, two friends were strolling in the quietness and the beauty of the scene. They had come away from the busy life of a big city and to them all here seemed to spell peace.

Suddenly, as they paused to enjoy the view, a little brown field mouse appeared from a hole in the bank and ran toward them—then stopped!

One of them, without any movement likely to startle the tiny creature, bent down and stroked its little head, upturned toward the friendly hand, and so remained for a full minute.

When the hand was as quietly withdrawn the little fellow turned, and for a few yards, kept pace with his friends along the road, and then, as naturally, turned toward the bank, spied a likely hole and disappeared into it.

There was no hurry, no startled movement, no fear. It had never known fear, and having nothing to fear, was just in harmony with its surroundings.

such dilapidated shacks that every time it rains they have to go out and get in the second floor.

London Opinion: A Ford factory is to be opened in Russia. We understand that translators are already busy circulating the preliminary joke: through-out the country.

Toledo Blade: Though the sales agent may imagine she is impressing us, what we're wondering, as we listen attentively, is how long it took her to memorize the speech.

Brevities

London Opinion: In a new talking picture, when character uses the telephone, the voice at the other end of the wire is also audible. This is going one better than real life.

Atlanta Constitution: The New York man who advertised for ideas to spend \$10,000,000 has just suited for Europe. Wonder who suggested the plan?

Detroit News: "In the circus act in which a man is shot 150 feet out of a cannon, no explosive is used." It seems the gun is more on the principle of a revolving door.

Key Features: There are poor people in the Tennessee mountains who live in

A Word a Day

Distort

Susceptible as we all are to outside impressions, it is difficult to say this word or to hear it without visualizing someone or something which has been twisted out of its straight or natural position.

Distortion is literally "a twisting apart," from the Latin *dis* and *torquere*, and is used by us both literally and figuratively. To distort is to put out of shape or position by drawing away or to change to an unnatural shape.

As compared with "contort," which suggests a twisting to produce a grotesque or amusing effect, "distort" is decidedly serious, for it indicates an alteration and a change from a proper to an improper or unnatural shape.

Figuratively, to distort means to give a twist or an erroneous turn to, as of mind or thoughts; to pervert or misrepresent statements. When the facts are distorted they are made willfully misleading, the truth is perverted.

"Distort" is accented on the final syllable, Sound it as in *til*, as in *orb*.

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Odds and Ends

California Big Trees

Experiments with the bark of giant redwoods in California show that it has a remarkable resistance to flame. A piece of this bark which had been in a wood fire for eight hours was found to be only charred on the outside.



Passing Show

City Man (spending his first holiday on a farm): "Now, about breakfast, will 9 to 9:30 be all right?"

Farmer's Wife: "Yes, that will do, if you don't mind us having our midday meal at the same time."

Scandalized

"Where's your baggage?" asked the customs officer.

"An' what would I be needin' baggage for?" replied the perplexed immigrant.

"To keep your clothes in, of course," curtly responded the officer.

"What!" ejaculated the other. "An' what would I wear, thin?"

Come Right In!

"Are you sure your folks know I'm coming home to dinner with you?"

"They ought to. They argued with me a whole hour over it."—Texas Ranger.

Always Will Be

"Can you tell me what the correct skirt length is this season?"

"It's still over two feet."

One Minute Biographies



Who: THEODORE PARKER.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: An American preacher and social reformer. Grandson of Capt. John Parker, leader of the Lexington "Minute Men" in 1775, he was the son of another John Parker, typical New England farmer. His mother, a woman of serene religious conviction, implanted her faith in the hearts of her children; and, as to worldly education, the young Theodore attended the district school during the winter only, being obliged to work in the fields for most of the year. Before he was twenty and had entered Harvard, he had already begun, in 1837, but in time he grew bolder and spoke his mind. Soon his Unitarian brethren were aroused, declaring that the "young man must be silenced." No publisher could be found for the most radical of his sermons, few pulpits in the city would receive him. Yet the fundamental articles of his faith were simply these: the three "instinctive intuitions" of God, of a moral law and of immortality. Though he was not expelled from the Unitarian Church, yet he was virtually an independent preacher and lecturer. Often the 3000 seats of the Music Hall in Boston were filled by his eager listeners.

Like his mother, Theodore Parker cared little for doctrines, his religion consisting of expressions of love for humanity and the performance of good works. Openly and courageously, embracing opportunities offered by pulpit and press, he upheld the cause of the emancipation of the Negro slaves. For many years he exerted a wide and beneficent influence in public affairs, political and social. A saintly man, he exemplified his beliefs in his own daily life.

In Lighter Vein

A Surprise

Sister: "What shall we give father for his anniversary present?"

Brother: "Let's let him drive the car."—Carnegie Puppet.



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THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What is "Baltic gold"?—20
2. How many automobiles were manufactured last year?—Editorial..... 20
3. How can the housewife always have an emergency supply of meat on hand?—Household Arts Page..... 20
3. When was the first telegraphic message sent?—One Minute Biographies..... 20
5. What is the difference in meaning of "impart" and "give"?—Word a Day..... 20

Grade Yourself

What Is Your Percentage?

Rayon

Rayon makers estimate that they will manufacture this year more than 12 times the amount of silk goods fabricated.

Many Words

While the English language has more than 600,000 words, the French has approximately 210,000, and the German about 150,000.

Cost of War

The League of Nations reports the cost of the World War at \$363,000,000,000 and 37,000,000 lives.

Interest

The sum of \$10,000 at 6 per cent yields \$1.64 a day.

A Quotation for Today

TRUE worth is in being, not seeming—
In doing, each day that goes by,
Some little good, not in dreaming
Of great things to do by-and-by.

—ALICE CAREY

The Children's Corner

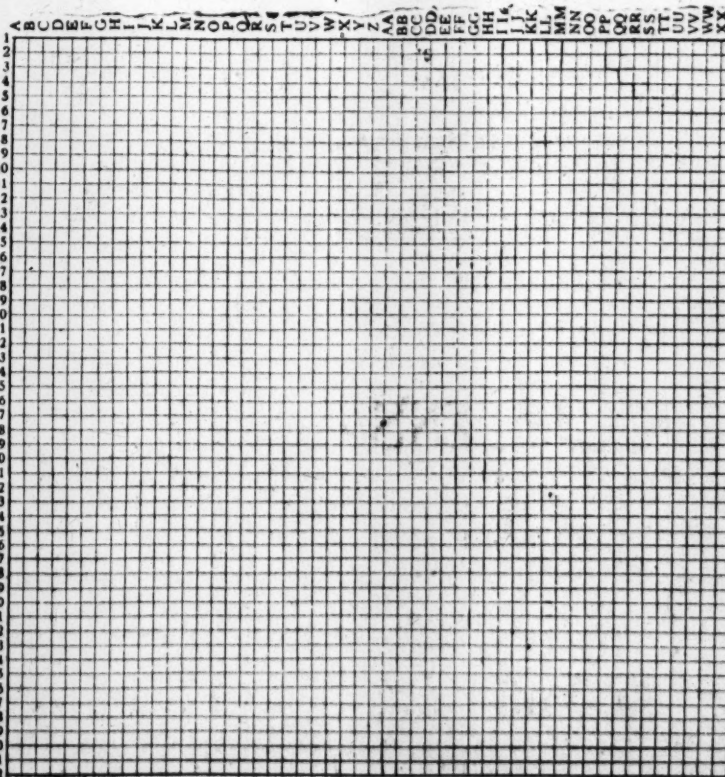
EARLY OCCUPATIONS



TIGHT ROPE WALKER

A Puzzle for Young Artists

Draw an Aviator



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The Mail Bag

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

Through the Mail Bag I have found several charming correspondents—10 in Germany, one in England, and two in the United States. I can truly say that I am very grateful for these friends. The Christian Science Monitor is in every way a wonderful newspaper. In that it is international, it is spreading thoughts of peace and brotherly love. And surely there is none more eager to accept the opportunities the Monitor offers through the Mail Bag than the younger generation.

One of my German friends in Hamburg wrote me that her small brother received the Monitor at school, where it is used in some of their studies. They look forward to every issue, and have found that it is indeed helpful in many instances concerning the boy's school work.

Thank you, dear Editor, for forwarding our letters, and with best wishes to you and our growing army of international friendship correspondents.

Helene U.

Portland, Oregon

Dear Editor:

I am 18 years old and in the last year in high school. I am very interested in chess and astronomy, and I should like to get in touch with boys my age in England, Scotland and France who are interested in the same subjects.

Last October we formed an Astronomy Club in Lincoln High School. It is the only one in the city, and, as far as I know, is the only one on the Pacific coast. The club is fortunate in having access to a 16-inch reflecting telescope. Through it

KEY TO PICTURE

Draw lines very lightly until the picture is completed, then trace lines heavily, rounding edges, using your own ability in finishing, and you will be delighted with the result.

Start line at point N 34, continue line to point L 34, D 38, I 49, FF 45, LL 40, GG 34, DD 34, EE 35, EE 38, FF 39, EE 41, W 46, T 43, Y 38, Y 36, T 39, R 39, P 37, S 37, X 33, Y 27, W 24, T 23, P 23, N 24, N 21, T 16, X 16, BB 19, DD 23, DD 29, CC 31, BB 31, BB 32, DD 34, BB 32, U 37, R 37, Q 36, Q 34, O 32, O 27, N 24, finish. Start M 40, Q 45, P 46, K 42, K 39, N 34, O 32, finish. Start P 33, Q 33, Q 34, S 34, T 33, U 33, T 33, S 32, Q 32, Q 33, finish. Start Q 30, R 31, S 30, Q 30, finish. Start V 33, V 31, U 30, V 30, W 31, W 32, finish. Start X 26, V 25, T 25, S 26, finish. Start T 26, U 27, W 27, finish. Start Q 26, P 25, N 25, finish. Start O 26, P 27, finish. Start K 27, finish. Start K 27, VV 10, JJ 29, VV 10, II 24, QQ 12, EE 25, finish. Start Z 16, HH 1, X 13, Z 11, BB 4, U 14. Picture is now complete. Finish as per instructions.

Lower Tivoli, Queensland, Australia.

Dear Editor:

Thank you very much for forwarding all the letters to me. Two were written in German and as I have never studied German, a friend translated them for me. The girls have asked me to help them with English and as I have been helped beautifully by a dear French girl writing to me in French, I feel I shall enjoy helping them, too.

I have about 39 friends overseas now, and we carry on a very interesting correspondence. I think the Monitor is a wonderful paper and the Mail Bag an excellent way of bringing the four corners of the earth nearer and dearer. Violet R.

[You are an epistolarian indeed, Violet!—Ed.]

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Parity, Equality, Fraternity

THE American Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson, has placed just and timely emphasis upon the doctrine of parity as a valuable means of achieving a naval reduction between Great Britain and the United States. His succinct comment will bear rereading:

The first step which people take when they are going to shoot at each other is to try to outbuild each other in the shape of navies. The minute they agree not to outbuild each other they are taking one of the longest steps possible toward not having a war. That is why we are laying stress on the doctrine of parity.

In evaluating Mr. Stimson's statement it is essential to recognize that there is no contradiction between the doctrine of parity and the suggestion that the renewed Anglo-American negotiations should be based upon the mutual conviction that the two nations will never engage each other in war. To the contrary, parity is itself a recognition that the United States and Great Britain, by the faith that a new day has brought to them, have ruled out of the equation of Anglo-American relations all consideration of conflict. An equal navy can never be an instrument of aggression.

The Summer Institutes

AUGUST will bring once again two of the increasing number of college conferences for the discussion of public affairs. The Williamstown Institute of Politics, the oldest of these organizations, although itself only eight years old, meets in the charming New England town nestled in the heart of the Berkshires. Its program this year relates largely to disarmament, the tariff, reparations, and international results that may proceed from the establishment of the Labor Government in England. A very distinguished body of speakers has been provided. Probably few people other than the actual managers of these institutes appreciate the great difficulty of obtaining speakers with a good command of the English language and a proper knowledge of foreign affairs. Never since the first of the Williamstown institutes have the promoters of that organization been able to quite equal the program at that time. Never, of course, has there been available a speaker so thoroughly understanding at once foreign problems and the requirements of an American audience as did Lord Bryce. Nevertheless, there have been notable successors to him, and the program for this year, with such speakers as Professor Rappard of Geneva, André Siegfried of Paris, and Professor Gregory of London, offers great promise of enlightenment to those who are fortunate enough to attend the sessions.

The Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Virginia is held coincidentally with the meeting of Williamstown, beginning August 4. In the past it has concerned itself more with national than with international affairs. The program this year as announced touches problems of an international character only in the round table presided over by Dr. Clarence H. Haring of Harvard, dealing with the Latin-American relations of the United States. But such topics as the country life of the Nation, the economic and industrial development of the South, democracy as operative in America, all offer stimulating subjects for present-day discussion.

Dr. H. A. Garfield, president of Williams College, and Bernard Baruch, who generously financed the first three sessions of the Institute of Politics, have every reason to look with satisfaction upon the way in which their conception has been accepted and followed in all sections of the country. The Pacific coast has an Institute of Politics, meeting alternately at Seattle and at Los Angeles. Dartmouth College last winter, through the agency of its Christian Association, conducted a not dissimilar series of political studies. A recent benefaction will enable Yale University to hold an institute during the academic year, and many lesser imitators and followers of the Williamstown model are from time to time announced. It does not detract at all from the seriousness of purpose and the usefulness of these gatherings that in addition to study they offer time for recreation, and add to political and economic discussion a very considerable measure of useful personal contacts and social relaxation.

No Dishes to Wash!

WOMAN'S emancipation from dishwashing may be at hand! What greater boon can be bestowed upon the housewives of the world? Ever since society first took recognition of the desirability of using knives and forks instead of fingers, dishwashing has been looked upon as a sordid activity from which women saw little hope of escape. Few and far between have been the women who have voiced a great and overpowering affection for this particular form of kitchen work.

And now the news is broadcast that an ultra-modern apartment house has been designed and erected with a central dishwashing plant. In none of its kitchenettes are there any of the implements with which women have been wont to attack the awesome stacks of chinaware. The dishes, probably much in the same manner as the laundry, are gathered in a basket, sent to the washing plant and returned clean and

shining in ample time for the next meal. If one apartment house can perform such wonders others are likely to fall into line, and this may be but a step away from the organization of dishwashing plants in every community of small homes.

War Debts Demand a Calm View

ON THE broad question of international indebtedness as a result of the war, there is room for two, if not more, opinions; but on the desirability of French ratification of her debt accords there cannot be any dispute, and it would be unfortunate should a French parliamentary incident prove a misunderstanding. From every viewpoint the French Parliament would do well to lose no further time in accepting arrangements similar to those accepted by Great Britain and other debtor nations of Europe.

There is every reason to believe that before August 1 ratification will be an accomplished fact. The French Government is persuaded of its necessity, and a parliamentary majority is ready to support Raymond Poincaré, the Prime Minister, either by a straight vote or by according him the right to ratify by decree. Thus will France's financial rectitude, about which there has been much badly informed or malicious criticism, be vindicated.

France has never wished to evade its obligations, but it has wished to discuss them in the hope of a more favorable definition. Its main contention, the full implication of which the United States cannot admit but which is nevertheless not devoid of argumentative attractiveness, is that while the United States has a claim on France which is legally irrefutable, France has a still stronger claim, moral and legal, on Germany.

There is no direct link, but it is obvious that if Germany pays France, then France can without inconvenience pay the United States. If Germany does not pay France, then France's resources will be seriously strained in its effort to repay the United States.

This is a simple, logical proposition about the validity of which there should not be the smallest excitement, either in the United States or in France. It does not release France from its liabilities toward America, and no responsible Frenchman has argued that it does. On the contrary, it acknowledges the French debt and does not leave the tiniest loophole for escape in the event of Germany's fulfillment of its promises. It irrevocably binds France to furnish annuities to the United States. Default would be a disastrous breach of good faith, since France is receiving money for the specific purpose of paying the United States.

Against that aspect of the case, the United States has not the smallest reason to demur. It recognizes France and not Germany as its debtor, but it cannot be disagreeable to know that France will receive funds which will assure the payment of its debts. On this assumption, Owen D. Young and his colleagues worked in Paris. They safeguarded the interests of the United States as well as facilitated European affairs in providing that Germany should give France the wherewithal to reimburse the United States.

There arises, however, another hypothesis, namely, that Germany will some day cease payments. Will France be expected to continue them? If, in fact, France looks to Germany and Germany repudiates its debt or fails to foot the bill, will the United States press France?

It is always foolish to erect an hypothesis and transform it into a bogey. Temporary difficulties are already cared for in the Mellon accord, and France can obtain necessary delays. A permanent refusal to pay on the part of Germany would be caused either by recalcitrancy or incapacity. If it were pure recalcitrancy, Germany's political and commercial credit would suffer greatly, and as opinion hardened against Germany, sympathy would awaken for France. This hypothesis is almost unthinkable; but if it were realized, France would certainly be fairly dealt with. If, on the other hand, Germany's refusal were caused by incapacity, then a new plan would have to be evolved by an international committee, and if France had always demonstrated its willingness to pay in accordance with its means, it would be impossible not to listen to a French plea at the same time as a German plea.

That is the situation as it presents itself to the impartial eye. So-called safeguarding resolutions are superfluous; are excessive precautions, which, however, the French Parliament is free to take in a unilateral form. They cannot hurt anybody or commit anybody against his will. Incidents such as the appeal for the postponement of the maturity of the war stocks debt in order to allow more time for deliberation should not be magnified. They show only a rather regrettable parliamentary nervousness which prompts unthinking interferences with government plans.

They indicate that Parliament is afraid lest Germany should reject the Young report after the French have ratified their debt accord. Germany cannot reasonably reject the report, and if it did, obviously French ratification obtained on what would be tantamount to false pretences, or at least grave misunderstanding, would be subject to reconsideration.

There is no occasion for these French apprehensions and suspicions, but equally there is no occasion for American impatience. In a few weeks it is to be trusted that this protracted controversy will be settled to the satisfaction of everybody concerned, and a stumblingblock to world concord removed.

Reason Comes to Politics

REASON has never played in politics its full and proper part. Historically, it has too often been dominated by emotion, and those statesmen who, like many of the early leaders in the French Revolution, overrated its influence, found out their mistake at the cost both of themselves and of the community. Some years ago, Graham Wallas showed how little conscious intellectual study of political and economic problems affected the polling at a parliamentary election, and how great was the influence of nonrational factors, such as the charm of the candidate's smile or his winning way of patting babies on the head. A recent cartoon in Punch showed two women standing in front of a poster bearing the monocled portrait of a

candidate for Parliament. "I don't know what you are going to do about it," one of them was saying to the other, "but I'm going to vote for the chap with the monocle in his eye." That is only too true a comment upon the quality of many an old-time voter.

The more astute of politicians in the past have recognized this trait, and those of the Disraelian school have played upon it with great personal success. But only one statesman of the front rank has consistently maintained that a political system is better based on emotion than on reason, and today Burke would find few people to agree with him on this point. It would rather be admitted that, as Alfred Zimmermann says, "When politics become reasonable we can look forward to a world set free from the fear of war," and from many other undesirable things.

Now that the tumult and the shouting have passed away and the event can be seen in its proper perspective, one aspect of the general election in Great Britain should therefore have given universal satisfaction, for newspapers of every shade of political opinion are united in representing the contest as having been carried out on a basis of reasonable discussion of practicable propositions. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett in the Daily Telegraph has noted the willingness of large audiences to listen to detailed and rational expositions of intricate economic problems, and their suspicion of merely flashy speeches. The Saturday Review has also drawn attention to this phenomenon, and in one issue of The Times the place of honor in the correspondence columns was given to a letter remarking the same fact. This welcome rationalization of politics is no doubt chiefly due to the spread of education, but some of the credit for it may be justly ascribed to the radio, which, reaching men and women in the quiet of their own homes, has developed in them a taste for well-informed and logical addresses which the excited atmosphere of a public meeting would never have evoked.

Military Discipline of the Strings

DISCIPLINE, many years ago, began to require that the artists of the string department of an orchestra observe uniformity of motion. All the first violins were called upon to act as one person with regard to the use of the bow; and all second violins in their segment of the platform, and all the violas in theirs, were to do likewise, arms ascending and descending together. Also, those representing the under voice of the harmony, the violoncellos and the double basses, were required to follow out the idea, each player drawing back his right hand at the same moment and pushing it forward at the same.

This fancy, which was hesitatingly accepted at the end of the nineteenth century, has been generally approved in the twentieth. To describe the procedure roughly, the concertmaster goes over his part in a symphony and marks directions for up-bow and down-bow all through. He hands his work to an assistant, who copies the signs into the book of every member of the first violin section. And so on right down; the principal performer of the second violins, that of the violas, that of the violoncellos and that of the double basses penciling clamp-shaped and wedge-shaped symbols along the staves of his music, which are to be the guide for the whole platoon.

Now, though proved by time successful enough, the notion implies something military and calisthenic which seems a little beside the point. For whereas eight to sixteen performers may look better when acting as a group rather than as so many individuals, nevertheless the main question comes on how they sound. Shrewd observers of the doings of musical organizations have noted that of late the disciplinary rule is here and there relaxed. They have remarked that it is more or less broken, for example, in the playing of the Philadelphia Orchestra. Perhaps they have merely mistaken the technical designs of the conductor; but there can be no denying that the Philadelphia method, whether it signifies an eased-up or a newly applied discipline, has had the desired effect. If a violinist on one of the back desks is permitted now and then to produce his tone in his own instead of in the concertmaster's way, the result is clearly justified. For in charm and delicacy, in freedom and piancy, the Philadelphia strings, by common acknowledgment, are scarcely surpassed.

Random Ramblings

The motorist of 1900 who howled along the road at the breakneck speed of twenty miles an hour would have found it difficult to believe that within a generation twenty-five miles an hour would be the breaking-in speed of a new car.

Raffaele Maiullari, Bronx (N. Y.) ice man, has just completed a trip around the world in a little more than thirty-four days. A lot of ice-hungry New Yorkers may now be tempted to exclaim, "So that's where he's been!"

More evidence of the fact that courtesy costs nothing, although lack of it may, is to be found in the advertisement of a Julesburg (Colo.) gas station which reads: "Gallon of oil free if we do not say thank you."

When Henry Ford bought the Ironton (O.) railroad for \$5,000,000 in 1920, the transaction was thought a joke by railroad experts. However, a joke has never prevented a Ford from making good.

Joseph Lee, president of the Playground Association of America, says that playgrounds are essential to teach law observance. In other words, he believes that the right sort of citizen "plays the game."

1919—"Say, conductor, what's that place we're passing through?"
1929—"Say, pilot, what's that place we're passing over?"

A New York "stunter" drove around the city with his hands chained to the wheel. Some motorists might take him.

Summer visitors are now busily engaged in enjoying the interesting things about your city that you ought to know.

One thing wet that everyone welcomes: a summer shower after a hot day.

Time flies—but now so does man!

"Scott of the Guardian," Dean of Journalism

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

PROBABLY the editorial writers who comment on the news, just cabled, of the retirement of Charles P. Scott, at the age of eighty-two, from the editorship of the Manchester Guardian, which he has filled for fifty-seven years, will call it "the end of an era." In a sense it is that. Mr. Scott is the last of the proprietors of great newspapers—men whose ownership of the papers they conducted assured them liberty of thought and expression, and long continued service.

I think no other editor of an English newspaper today holds this impregnable position. Certainly none has enjoyed a tenure of office even remotely approaching that of Mr. Scott. In 1926 the Nation and Athenaeum said: "In London today there is only one daily newspaper still under the editor who was in charge at the beginning of the war." Nor is there elsewhere in England, and certainly not in the United States, an editor whose name is so inextricably interwoven with the history and standards of his paper. Professional followers of international journalism may know of Gwynne, Dawson and Blumenfeld, but it is a safe wager that not one in one hundred readers of these lines will know what newspapers they edit. But "Scott of the Guardian" has been a phrase which for much more than a quarter of a century has been instantly understandable by newspaper men in all English-speaking countries.

Two years ago I ran down from London to Manchester to see the man who so long stood as the ideal type of courageous, cultivated, clean-minded and enterprising journalist. It is no exaggeration to say that among well-informed people in the United States the Manchester Guardian has long been accepted as a standard to which it is their wish that the better papers in America would more closely approach. Indeed one of the things which surprises such Americans, visiting England, is to find that their admiration for the Guardian is but faintly, if at all, echoed by their English friends—particularly if the latter happen to be adherents of the Conservative Party. In the United States there is a tendency to think of the paper as an institution as solid as St. Paul's and as little subject to criticism as Magna Charta. The fact is overlooked that its editor had pluck enough to condemn and oppose in every way the Boer War. He encountered enormous losses in circulation and in business thereby, was threatened with personal violence, but at any rate escaped the governmental persecution which attended American expressions of somewhat similar views in 1917.

The Guardian, too, has been consistently Liberal, even in the recent eclipse of the Liberal Party, and as a result neither pronounced Conservatives nor thorough-paced Laborites share in American admiration for it. And I may remark parenthetically that long experience in American politics and some observation of British politics convince me that for pronounced and thorough-paced partisanship Americans are simply not in it with the English.

A commissionaire, with war medals on his chest, and a Lancashire accent which gave me my first inkling of the fact that in some parts of England our "mother tongue" is spoken in a form incomprehensible to American ears, bade me await the arrival of the editor. It was well on into the night, and as I sat in a book-lined room awaiting his arrival, I recalled some of the stories of his methods. Despite his eighty years, he then pedaled his bicycle to and from his office, except under particularly hostile weather conditions. He "put the paper to bed" in the still, small hours of the morning with all the zest of a young apprentice to the morning paper machine. He was editor in fact, available at every hour of the long working night, to determine vexed questions of policy, of expression, of the treatment of news. He read the editorial proofs, and was himself a writer of strong "leaders." While I was picturing him in my mind's eye he arrived in person.

Rather under the average height but with square shoulders, and a carriage which took advantage of every inch, Mr. Scott then presented the alertness of manner and of action common to men of half his years. He wears a beard not dissimilar to that of one of America's distinguished journalists—Cyrus H. K. Curtis of the Saturday Evening Post and other prosperous publications. It had not been long before this that I had interviewed Mr. Curtis, and I was impressed by the physical similarity of the two men—though the Lancashire man has an appearance of force and energy which nature had denied to the Philadelphia. But perhaps the lifelong habit of surveying "mankind from China to Peru" for the purposes of a daily newspaper enforces an alertness not entailed upon the practitioner of weekly journalism, which, despite his later ownership of two dailies, has been the lifelong interest of Mr. Curtis.

While we were talking I found a certain pleasure in pointing out to Mr. Scott that the positions of the Manchester Guardian and The Christian Science Monitor had certain points of resemblance. Neither is published in its nation's metropolis. Both come from provincial towns in which the metropolitan papers are delivered in the early morning—in Manchester the London papers may be read

at breakfast. Confronted with such a situation the average provincial editor would endeavor to make an intensely local paper in the belief that on national and international affairs the metropolitan press could easily outdo him. But both the Guardian and the Monitor have won, perhaps, their most substantial eminence by going out after the news of the world, and making their foreign service famous.

Maybe the nature of Manchester as a great exporting center led the editor of the Guardian to put that stress upon foreign news that has made it, perhaps, the best of all clearing houses for international information. At any rate he has been untiring in maintaining its foreign service. He remarked to me that a reputation for fair play in dealing with international affairs is invaluable. Because of it the Guardian is in constant receipt of news contributions from sources outside its regular staff, while the name of the paper is an open sesame to every chancellery. His special correspondents are sent to the ends of the earth with blank checks for expenses, and letters of instruction almost equally blank—for they were merely told to tell the facts. His foreign representatives every now and then are immensely "bucked up" by getting hastily penciled notes from the chief, written, perhaps, at midnight, as he scans the proofs of the foreign news.

Despite his long-continued editorship and the intimate personal relations he maintains with every department, the Guardian is the most impersonal of papers. It may read as though written by a single hand from the first page to the last, but, oddly enough, no one in England thinks of saying: "Have you read what Scott says?" but always "what the Guardian says." In the days of individual distinction in American journalism the nearest approach to this position was held by the New York World under the elder Pulitzer.

One of those old-fashioned editors who attribute almost human qualities to the paper they conduct, Mr. Scott would be incapable of bartering the slightest share of the Guardian's independence for profit. Time and again when the alternative was presented he has stood for his ideals, only to find, as every journalist under such conditions would find, that the profit came in time and unimpaired. "Character, honesty, cleanness, courage, fairness, a sense of duty to the reader and the community" are the qualities which he holds should attach to a newspaper. He believes in the single editorial direction—as would seem natural in one who has wielded it for fifty-seven years—and deprecates the passage of the ownership of newspapers into purely financial and often nonresident hands. The "newspaper chain," which now is rapidly transforming American journalism, has been developed to even a greater degree in England. Against it he has spoken vigorously, both orally and through his paper, insisting that newspapers should not be divorced from the interests of the town in which they are published, nor should their ownership be made the stake in stock-market struggles.

There are consistency, the unvarying harmony of all parts of the Guardian—news, editorial and business policy—must impress its regular readers. This results from the ceaseless vigilance maintained by the editor, his unquestioned authority and his long reign of office. Every correspondent, every leader writer knows precisely the policy of the paper and takes no liberties with it. I have been impressed—to speak parenthetically—by the fact that Guardian men with whom I have talked and articles which I have read refer gently, but unmistakably, to the firmness, not unaccentuated by temper, with which Mr. Scott enforces his opinions upon his staff. He has always, so they say, been accessible and ready to listen to opposing views, but his decisions have been law. Given more than fifty years of such a rule, and the journalistic machine created by it should function smoothly from Manchester to Moscow or Montevideo.

Some years ago, on the occasion of his completion of fifty years of service, Mr. Scott in a formal discussion of newspaper methods and ethics laid down this fundamental proposition:

A newspaper is of necessity something of a monopoly, and its first duty is to shun the temptations of a monopoly. Its primary office is the gathering of news. At the peril of its soul it must see that the supply is not limited. Neither in what it gives nor in what it does not give, nor in the mode of presentation, must the unclouded face of truth suffer wrong. Comment is free, but facts are sacred.

Journalists, particularly in the United States, will wonder whether the Guardian type, so widely acclaimed, is to persist in the newspaper world. The selection of the important news of the day, the rigid rejection of trivialities and vulgarities, dignified editorial comment written in the best English, unvarying fairness to opponents, a business policy which yields not one inch to unworthy financial or commercial pressure, yet serves the community and its own supporters loyally and well, have been the bases of the Manchester Guardian's great prosperity and influence. Are they rules sufficiently insisted upon in the press of today?

From the World's Great Capitals—Moscow

Moscow (extending over 20,000 kilometers, lies over Siberia, the Pacific, Seattle, San Francisco, Chicago and New York). They hope to cross the Pacific at the Aleutian Islands, an achievement in which, it seems, no one before has been successful. American fliers tried to cross at that point, but failed, while the English brothers Douglas only partially succeeded. There will be many difficulties to overcome, but the Soviet fliers are most enthusiastic about the prospect and are confident of success.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

Offensive Advertising Suggestions

A MOVEMENT is on foot in California to sweep ineffectual billboard advertising from the landscape. The Hemet (Calif.) News comments on this matter, stating that recently these same billboards displayed go-to-church advertising, the billboard company advising the ministers of the churches what they were doing, thus gaining their commendation and sympathy, perhaps, for the campaign.

Very soon thereafter some of the suggestive cigarette advertising, showing young boys and girls smilingly smoking the little pills, appeared. This has aroused the mothers and fathers of the community, and bodes no good for advertisers. The moral pointed out by the Hemet paper is that billboard advertisers should remember what happened to brewers, distillers and saloon-keepers when they went too far.

The same suggestion might be extended to newspaper and magazine advertising. It is not only on billboards that the imaginations of artists are running riot with offensive suggestions in advertising.—The Inland Printer.

Utilizing the Ex-Prisoner

THE proposal to name Henry L. Brock, a former prisoner in the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, to the Board of County Prison Inspectors for Philadelphia County is not only novel but appears highly sensible. Brock was sent to prison as a result of a fatal automobile accident, the general belief at the time having been that he pleaded guilty to various indictments in order to shield somebody else. He was in no sense a criminal type. He had been a banker and a prominent man. During the three years that he spent in prison before he was pardoned he became active in helping those about him to learn trades and to become honest. Since he has been out he has kept up this work and is said to have accomplished a great deal. That he would be an uncommonly useful member of the board is obvious. One such person, genuinely interested in reclaiming human beings, can do more than a dozen who take their duties only casually.—The New York World.